

MACDONALD COLLEGE JOURNAL



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1944

Farm · Home · School

Reports Cleanup on Internal Parasites of Sheep in Nova Scotia

"It is a truly remarkable cleanup of nodular disease in Eastern Nova Scotia", reported Dr. W. E. Swales to the N.S. Advisory Committee on Sheep. "Dr. Hancock and I made detailed autopsies of 45 lambs killed at Antigonish and found only one with sufficient nodular worm to be harmful. In Sydney out of 47 examined only one had over 20 nodules, while 21 were absolutely free. Before treatment with phenothiazine started practically 100 per cent of Nova Scotia lambs had shown serious infestation of this pest. Much credit must be given to the campaign put on in Nova Scotia to get sheep treated with phenothiazine."

"However, I have discovered some cases of infection with a parasite which I had previously considered confined to Western Canada. It is the large mouthed bowel worm which causes scouring in September and October. It causes a characteristic ridging and thickening of the back bowel, and a drench will not affect it. The large mouthed bowel worm can only be killed by giving three

or more phenothiazine pills at once. Phenothiazine pills are large but are readily absorbed into the blood stream; one pill will kill anything in the stomach, a second one will go to the intestine, and it takes a third to cause effective action in the back bowel."

Dr. Swales, who is associate animal pathologist for the Dominion Government, stationed at the Institute of Animal Parasitology, Macdonald College, Quebec, reported that he was very much interested in the investigations being conducted by Dr. Hancock, Nova Scotia Animal Pathologist, on the effect of cobalt deficiency in Nova Scotia. He and Dr. Hancock had found serious difficulties were arising, in sections deficient in cobalt and in phosphorus, in keeping sheep. One salt company is selling huge quantities of cobaltized salt to New Zealand to overcome that difficulty in that country, and it might be found desirable to use salt so treated in parts of Nova Scotia.

—From Nova Scotia Farm News.

Examining 2,000 Blood Samples a Day

The Animal Pathological Laboratory at the Nova Scotia College of Agriculture is a busy spot these days. Under the direction of Dr. E. E. I. Hancock, Provincial Pathologist, approximately 2,000 blood samples, collected from Nova Scotia poultry flocks, are being examined each day. Thousands of vials are being sent out daily to be returned with samples of blood from about the 65,000 or so birds that are to be blood tested this year for pullorum. The Tube Agglutination test being carried on has given very favorable results, the reactors to date being practically negligible, and even fewer than a year ago when the number of birds tested totalled 59,000 and the reactors amount to only one-half of one percent.

Blood testing is carried on as part of the Flock Approval Policy which is designed to produce quality birds for breeding purposes. A few years ago Pullorum disease was a serious problem in raising chickens. The disease was so heavy in some breeding flocks that chickens hatched from them in many cases were so badly infested with the disease that mortality was as high as 90 percent. Following an ever increasing number of birds being blood tested there has been a lessening of pullorum until now the percentage is almost negligible.

Seven Ayrshire herds were classified during the recent tour of Nova Scotia by Prof. A. R. Ness of Macdonald College, one of the official inspectors under the Canadian Ayrshire Breeders' Association Type Classification Plan. In making the tour Prof. Ness received considerable assistance from J. A. Steele, Truro, Senior Fieldman, Dominion Department of Agriculture. The classifications made this year, together with four herds classified last year, make a total of eleven, bringing Nova Scotia next to Quebec and Ontario as regards the number of herds and animals so classified.

Order Certified Seed Potatoes Now

Prospects are good in the export market for Canadian certified seed potatoes, the Agricultural Supplies Board states. Over 1,250,000 bushels were sold for export before the Canadian crop was harvested this season and orders continue for future deliveries.

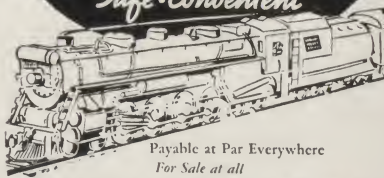
Canadian potato growers and dealers are consequently urged by the Board to place orders for their seed requirements for 1945 as soon as possible this fall and to agree with shippers as to the dates for delivery.

Export shippers in Prince Edward Island have agreed to reserve supplies of seed for Canadian requirements if ordered before January 15, 1945.

In view of transportation difficulties purchasers of seed from Prince Edward Island this season are expected to accept delivery before 31st of December, 1944, or from the 1st of March, 1945, to 15th May, 1945. Orders for Irish Cobbles for early planting will be given priority for delivery during March.

The Board emphasizes that placing orders early will avoid possible disappointment later.

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BACK TO THE LAND?

Should there be a back-to-the-land movement after the war? Claude Wickard, United States Secretary of Agriculture, says, "No". He asserts that ever since the first settler landed on this continent there has been a steady reduction in the number of people required to produce a given quantity of food — a trend which could only be reduced at the cost of rural living standards. The old idea that agriculture, alone among the industries, can be made more prosperous by introducing more competition seems to be losing favour — at least in the United States. The same may be said for the idea that land settlement offers an easy solution to the illness of unemployment.

Therefore, American authorities do not look with favour on plans for the settlement of large numbers of service men on the land. They believe that, with modern methods, there are already enough farmers to produce sufficient food supplies at parity prices to meet national needs in time of peace.

There is good ground for the belief that in this country any predictable increase can be easily reached by better farming methods, through larger units and greater use of labour-saving machines. There is much evidence in support of this view, the strongest and most recent being the amazing production reached during these war years — in spite of the depletion of the farm working force through enlistment and withdrawals into war industry. It is realized that farmers and their families cannot forever keep up at the pace set during the war years, but it is easy to demonstrate that, even with a reduced labour force, it would not be difficult to reach and exceed pre-war figures of production.

With the end of the war at least in sight, it is time to give this matter serious thought. We now have the "War Veterans Land Act" — in many respects an excellent piece of legislation. It is clear that many of the mistakes that were made when the shooting stopped last time will not be repeated. It is fair that those who wish to be established in agriculture should have the opportunity, provided there is a good chance for them to

make a success. There will always be an opportunity for more good farmers when capital, good land and ready markets are available. There will always be a need of replacements to take the place of the older generation who leave the farm without successors. We understand that the present policy is to train for any one field only what that particular line can economically absorb. This depends on a great many things that we cannot now foresee. But the matter of selection of our future ex-soldier farmers needs careful attention.

It appears that very many former farmers, whose knowledge of city living conditions is gained by a few brief visits, now desire to be established in industry. On the other hand, a large proportion of former city dwellers, whose knowledge of the country may often be little more than what they have seen from a moving train, want to "go farming". It is quite probable that at least many of both groups are wrong. The farm boy remembers the hard work, the long hours, the poor returns, the poverty of recreational facilities and is attracted by hopes of easier work at higher wages. He is attracted by the lure of the "bright lights". He has little idea that he is sacrificing years of apprenticeship in a difficult art that he has learned, almost unconsciously, on his father's farm.

The city boy remembers the difficulty of getting a job, the uncertainty of holding it and the lack of security. He is attracted by the idea of the open air life, of being his own boss and owning his own land. He has little idea of the hardships to which every farm boy is accustomed. He may have built up in his own mind quite a false picture of what rural life really is and

(Please turn to page 11)

Our Cover Picture

We set up our cover picture this month on a beautiful, sunny fall day, but it is quite likely that the country will look like this before this issue gets into print. The photo was taken by the National Film Board on the farm of Gordon Duff, Dover Township, Ontario.

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Stabilization of Farm Prices

by W. H. Brittain

Before the war there were many people, including farmers, who were prepared to argue against any attempt to regulate farm prices, contending that such attempts would only make things worse. We do not know where these people have gone. Their voice is no longer heard. All parties now appear to agree that we must, by some means, prevent the wide fluctuation in and the disastrously low prices that occurred in the thirties. Their relation to the great depression seems to have sunk in.

The fact that the farmer is not the only sufferer, in fact not always the worst sufferer from this state of affairs, is at last coming to be appreciated. Therefore, those who propose remedies to meet the situation claim to do so in the general national interest and not alone for the benefit of the farmer. The possibility of chaos resulting in the post-war years, as a consequence of the disintegration of the present price structure for farm products cannot be overlooked even by the most superficial observer. The situation produced by the building up of heavy production in various lines to meet war demands and the likely affect on home market prices of even small exportable surpluses following the close of the conflict, is a matter requiring careful study and effective action.

No one now seems to doubt that some method of control, backed by legislation, will be required to meet the situation. First, there is the plan for "price floors" incorporated in recently proposed legislation at the last session of parliament.

Price floors mean a definite price below which business may not be done. To prevent prices from falling *through the floor* the government, or some agency of the government, must be ready to take the necessary quantity off the market. This is the way a market is provided. Price floors may lead to the producing of surpluses and sooner or later the quantity produced may have to be regulated.

One point frequently forgotten in any regulation of prices of farm products is that the finished product of one farmer may be the raw material of another. Specialization in farming has brought forth this condition. This makes it hard to keep prices of farm products in line with one another as well as in line with other goods. This difficulty shows the need for change in prices from time to time or in other words *flexibility of prices*.

This brings up an alternative to floor prices which is contract prices. During the war and previous to it there have been some farm products that have been provided on contract. That is, the providers knew what the price was to be for a few months or a year in advance. This arrangement, which was a negotiated price — revised from year to year — has worked well in some cases. A more detailed discussion of the contract price will be carried in an early issue.

Lately, opponents of the recent act, "For the Support of Agriculture and Adults during the Transition from War to Peace", have characterized it as "inadequate, impracticable and clumsy". In its place there is proposed a permanent policy of guaranteeing to the farmer forward contract prices — prices that will be based on their proportionate share of the national income. It is further proposed that the prices to be guaranteed will be "calculated by non-political; non-sectional economic council". It is well to remember that the policy of the "guaranteed prices" is not entirely new. For example it has for a number of years been applied to an increasing number of farm products in New Zealand. It is recognized that this policy is not without its dangers and difficulties, which would make the task of applying it to a country with such varying conditions as Canada a problem of some complexity.

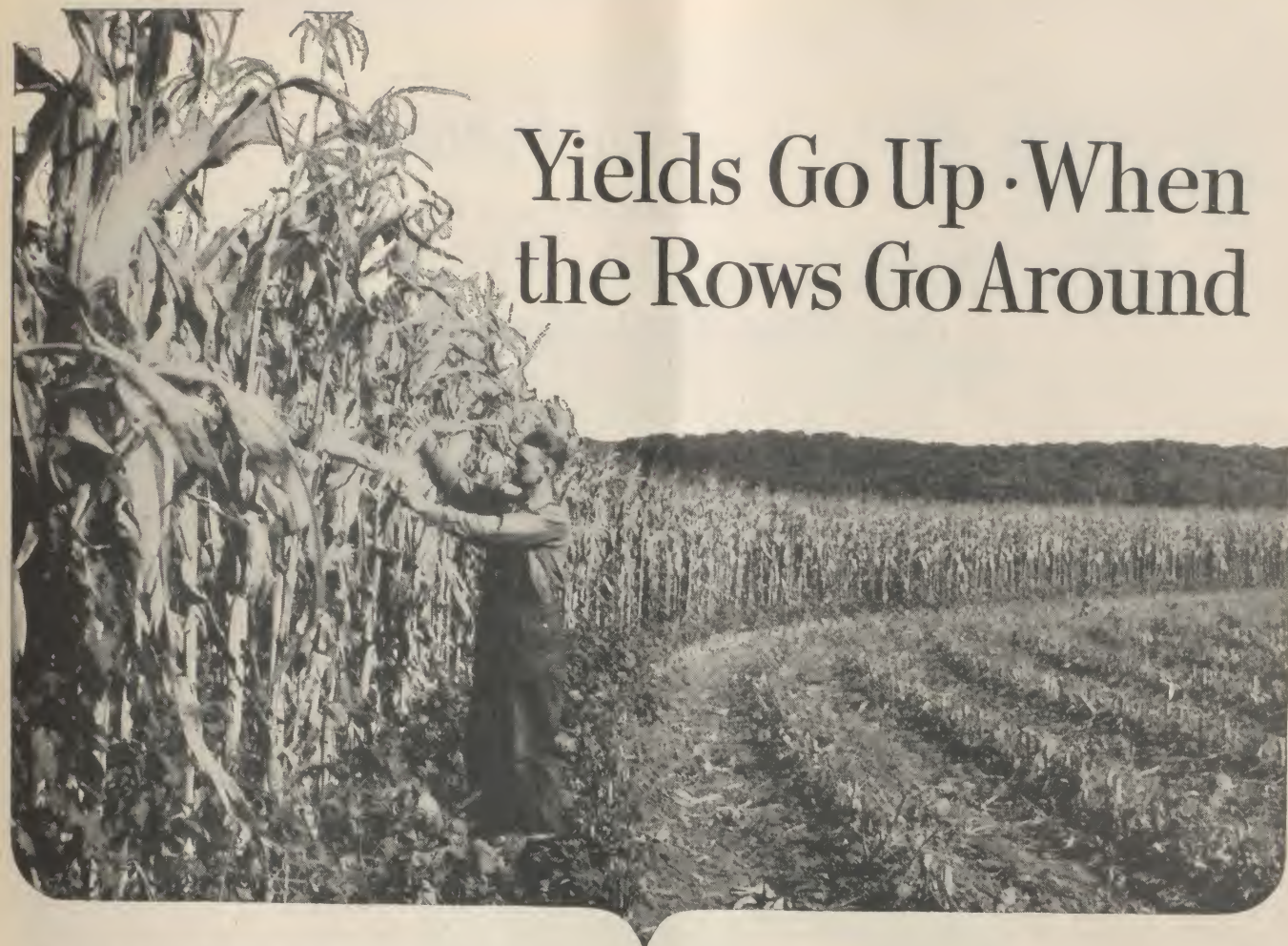
Nevertheless, it is encouraging to note that the vital importance of maintaining farm prices at a satisfactory level is engaging the attention of public men of all schools of political thought and that definite plans are being formulated to achieve this desired result. It is to be sincerely hoped that this laudable aim is not jeopardized by political controversy centred around the advocacy of conflicting schemes, especially as it seems likely that no single remedy will be completely adequate. It is also much to be desired that whoever, in the end, has the responsibility for implementing such schemes, provides a large place in their operation to representatives of the farmer and the organized farm organizations. Furthermore, there is an urgent necessity for individual farmers and farm groups to carefully study the various plans put forward for his benefit, to consider them in the light of their own interest and that of the country at large, and to be prepared to play their full part in carrying them out.

Farm Wages

Average monthly farm wages, with board, in Canada during August of this year were \$67.92, according to a recent bulletin of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. This represents an increase of 144.7% over the monthly rate in August, 1940, which was indexed by the Board at \$27.76. Highest increase of these farm wage rates in 1944, over 1940, was shown to be in Saskatchewan, with a 166% increase. Manitoba's increase was 164%, Alberta's 138%, Ontario's 100%, B.C.'s 138%, Quebec 154%, New Brunswick's 108%, Nova Scotia's 120%, and P.E.I. 148%.

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ADVANCED PRACTICES MAKE FARMING MORE SECURE

★ The sweeping curves of contoured crop rows show up as beautifully on a balance sheet as they do in the rolling countryside. Created to conserve soil and preserve land values by resisting erosion, contour cultivation also pays out promptly in two ways. It pushes crop yields up and cuts down costs for labor and power.

Usually combined with other conservation practices, it seldom is possible to isolate the gains from contouring alone. However, a study in Iowa compared yields from contoured and non-contoured rows in the same 61 fields of corn. Average gain by contouring was 5.6 bushels per acre. Similar observations in Wisconsin, Missouri and Minnesota showed increases ranging from 4.1 to 10 bushels per acre.

Because it puts farming on the level, contour-

ing puts an end to hill climbing with tractor and plow, combine and corn picker. For example, comparisons made in Nebraska showed savings of labor and fuel equal to 7 hours and 15 gallons on a 30-acre field of corn.

Like most soil conservation practices, contouring calls for no added machinery, no added expense. It does call for the willingness of youth to adopt new ways. It does its part to fulfill youth's dream of life-long productivity and of permanent value to pass on to still other youth. Case encourages all the advanced practices because our success is bound up with yours. Let us send you the new bulletin "Level Farming on Sloping Fields" and tell you about the full-color movie of the same name, available for group showings. J. I. Case Co., Toronto, Ont.



CASE



Advanced practices, like all farming operations, are done with machines. Case dealers are supplied with bulletins, films, and other educational material to encourage soil conservation methods. They give special attention to the adaptation and adjustment of present machines to the improved methods, as well as the choice of new equipment suited to the farming of tomorrow. As you plan for permanence in your farming, remember the endurance for which Case tractors, implements and machines are known.



AGRICULTURE

Articles on problems of the farm

Get After That Machinery

Proper housing and care of farm machinery pays dividends.

by J. H. Cooper

At one time, when less machinery was used on farms, extra space on the barn floor or other buildings was sufficient to house it. This is not so today. Most farmers have a considerable amount of money invested in complicated and expensive machines. It is poor economy to leave this equipment exposed to damage by the weather and farm animals. Rain enters the pores of wood causing rotting, decay and warping, and makes iron surfaces rust. Animals will rub up against the machines and break parts. A warped and rusted machine requires more power to operate and will do less work and of poorer quality. Much better work will be done with a machine that has been properly cared for.

It has been said that "It is not the use but the abuse" which shortens the life of farm implements. The results of field surveys have shown that farm machines are seldom actually worn out but other causes force them to be replaced or discarded many years before they should have been if properly cared for. Take, for example, a binder which is used about six days each year for sixteen years. This is not a very long period of actual use; but many binders last only seven or eight years because a careful system of repairs and housing is not followed.

Housing is usually considered to be of secondary importance to repair and maintenance of machines. The provision of a suitable storage building with a heated workshop into which the machines may be brought for repairs and overhaul plays a very important part in getting the work done at the proper time and under favorable working

conditions. This workshop should have a well lighted workbench with a metal vise and a wood-working vise to hold metal and wooden parts. The small hand tools, such as wood saws, hammers, wrenches, etc. should have racks or places where they are conveniently at hand and where they are to be replaced after the servicing of the machine is completed. A small forge is also very useful in forging and welding many bent or broken iron and steel machine parts. Other useful tools will depend upon the mechanical aptitude and training of the farmer. The Department of Agricultural Engineering, Macdonald College, Que. is able to supply plans of several standard type implement sheds for a nominal charge.

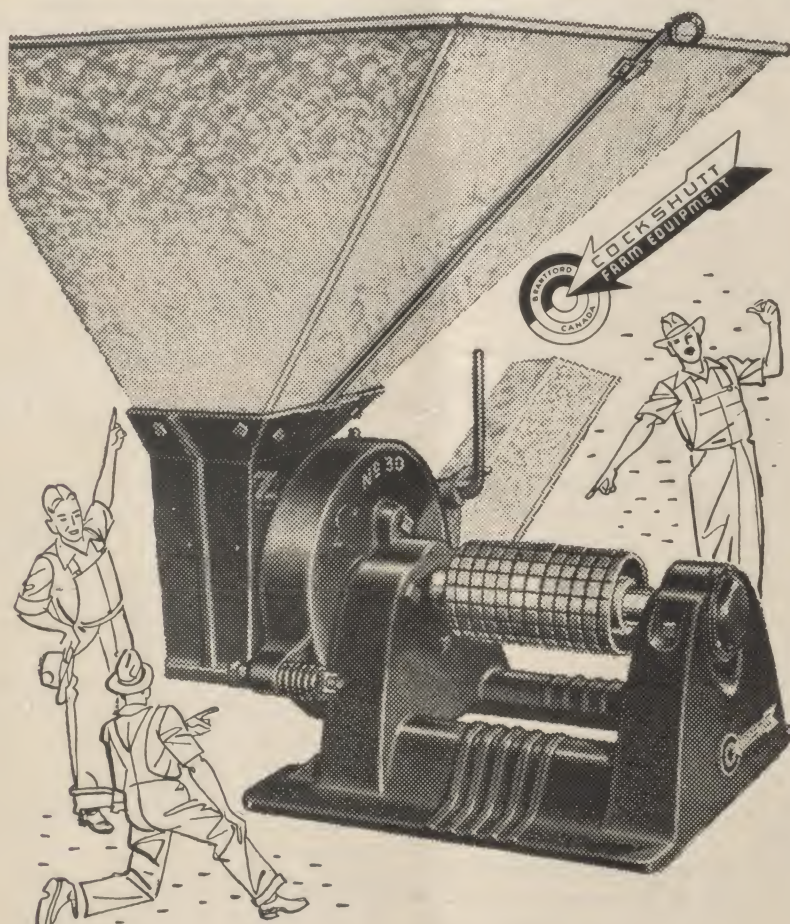
The practice which is too often followed in the machinery repair program is to put all the implements into the shed after the season's work is finished, then, the following spring, to use them as they are or to rely on memory and a superficial examination as to the repairs required. A much better system is to note carefully (in a book which is to be used only for this purpose) all necessary repairs just after the season's work is ended for that particular implement and while any particular troubles are fresh in mind. It will be helpful at this time to order any parts which will be needed when the machine is to be repaired. The repair program will proceed without hitch if the necessary replacement parts are at hand. Another important point in early ordering of parts is that many are in short supply and early delivery cannot be depended upon.

Many old machines, which were due for replacement, can be made almost as good as new if loose frames are tightened, loose wheel bearings are replaced or adjusted, broken, worn or bent castings or forgings are renewed or repaired and all necessary adjustments are made to put them in good operating condition. This requires that the farmer equip his shop and train himself to do a much more thorough and workmanlike job than he has been accustomed to doing in the past, where baling wire and string had a much too prominent place in machinery repair. If such a program is followed it will mean that in the future farm machinery will operate easier, result in less time lost through machinery breakdown and have a much longer period of useful life.



A neat machine shed with work shop attached.

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Sherbrooke Plowmen's Association Hold Record Match

by L. G. Heimpel

Plowing matches are not numerous these days, when farmers are working shorthanded, but it seems in the Sherbrooke district these conditions sharpen the interest in good plowing. The Sherbrooke Plowmen's Association's 65th annual match, which was held at the Lennoxville Experimental Farm on October 11th, brought out a record number of contestants, also an unusually large crowd of spectators. Seventy-four plowmen competed in the various classes. Also, the tractor class was the largest in the history of the Association, seventeen men competing in this contest.

Another outstanding characteristic of this year's match is the fact that many of the contestants used skimmers on their plows, thus securing much better coverage of grass and trash than is possible without them. Most of the plowing was of high quality, even when viewed from a match-plowing standpoint, in which the objective is first class farm plowing plus the fine points of a match-plowman's art. These fine points consist of a straight and perfectly executed crown, a ridge in which the tops of the furrows blend nicely from crown to finish, and which also features unusual evenness in the width and depth of furrows, together with good covering of trash and uniform packing of one furrow slice against the next.

The judges for this year's match were Professors R. Summerby and L. G. Heimpel and Mr. J. Coull of Macdonald College. The contest was divided into eight classes several of which were unusually large, and the judges had a really good day's work placing the winners in the various contests.

Mr. S. Hamilton of Lennoxville was the judge of horses and plowing outfits.

The following are some of the prize winners of each class: Any kind of plow, open to all comers; 1. Philip Beaulieu, Rock Forest; 2. Pierre Laplante, Rock Forest; 3. Jean Paul Vermette, St. Elie. Prize for best crown was taken by Philip Beaulieu, Rock Forest, and best finish Pierre Laplante, Rock Forest.



Good tractor plowing at the Sherbrooke match.

Plain or jointer plows with skimmers, no wheels: 1. John Rose, Waterville; 2. Johnson Beatty, Lennoxville; 3. Melville Paige, Bromptonville. Best crown, Johnson Beatty, Lennoxville; best finish, Melville Paige, Bromptonville.

Plain plows, wheels allowed, skimmers recommended: 1. Paul Emile Bell, St. Elie d'Orford; 2. George Lacasse, Rock Forest; 3. Marcel Labonte, Rock Forest. Best crown: Marcel Labonte, Rock Forest; Best Finish: Gilles Gendron, Rock Forest.

Plain plows, open to men who had never plowed in a match: 1. Clayton Bernard, Waterville; 2. Bob Musty, Lennoxville; 3. Robert Carr, Compton. Best crown: Clayton Bernard, Waterville; Best Finish: Bob Musty, Lennoxville.

Sulky or Gang Plow: 1. Raymond Suter, Lennoxville; 2. Lyman Paige, Lennoxville; 3. James Beatty, Lennoxville. Best Crown, Raymond Suter, Lennoxville; Best Finish, Lyman Paige, Lennoxville.

Walking Plows, Plain, open to boys under 18 years, wheels allowed: 1. Herbert Parnell, Lennoxville; 2. Marcel Bilodeau, Rock Forest; 3. Norman Verpaelt, St. Elie. Best crown: Norman Verpaelt, St. Elie, and Best Finish: Herbert Parnell, Lennoxville.

Walking Plows, Plain, open to boys under 15 years, wheels allowed: 1. Alfie Longpre, North Hatley; 2. Angus McElrea, Lennoxville; 3. Roc. Laplante, Rock Forest; Best crown, Alfie Longpre, North Hatley, and Best Finish, Alfie Longpre, North Hatley.

In the tractor plowing class prizewinners were as follows: 1. Everett Beatty, Lennoxville; 2. Herbert Winget, Sherbrooke; 3. Moynan Robinson, Lennoxville. Best crown, Everett Beatty; Best finish, Herbert Winget, Sherbrooke.

In most of the above classes there were prizes for most of the contestants, but lack of space does not permit recording them all. There were also many special prizes for such features as the best ridge, the straightest plowing at the match, the youngest plowman in the contest as well as the oldest, the best plow team in the men's and the boys' matches and other special prizes, all of which added much to the interest in the match so far as contestants and spectators were concerned. Many of the prizes were donated by commercial firms of Sherbrooke and vicinity, and many of the spectators also were townsfolk. This shows a healthy interest of country and city dwellers alike in this long established event.

First she wanted sheer stockings to look like bare legs. Now that she has bare legs, she uses make-up to make them look like stockings, which is why merchandising to women is hardly dull.

THE WARTIME PRICES AND TRADE BOARD

FARMERS' BULLETIN

MAXIMUM PRICES FOR APPLES

Order A-1398, Effective October 4

Ceiling prices for apples grown in the Maritimes and for British Columbia apples sold anywhere west of Fort William remain unchanged from 1943. When B.C. McIntosh or Fameuse (Snow) varieties are sold for delivery east of Fort William there is a 15¢ per box reduction for extra fancy and fancy grades and a 5¢ per box reduction for combination Fancy-C and C grades. Shippers' prices for Ontario and Quebec apples packed in baskets, bushel hampers and barrels are unchanged from 1943. Shippers' prices for crates, boxes and bushel cartons (wrapped) are 5¢ per container higher than last year. The area of free delivery for Ontario apples is limited to that part of Ontario south of the 45th parallel and the ceiling price in such markets as Montreal, Ottawa, Cornwall, Sudbury and North Bay is increased by the amount which the freight rate from Toronto exceeds 25¢ per hundred. The order also sets ceilings for windfalls, loose-packed and ungraded apples.

RATION COUPONS FOR FARM SALES

Coupons covering sales or household use of butter and sales of preserves must be forwarded to Local Ration Boards in primary producers' envelopes (RB-61) provided for that purpose. Reports for November should reach Local Ration Boards by December 10.

Following are valid coupon dates and coupon values for November:

BUTTER COUPONS

Representing Sales and Household Consumption
Coupons

VALID ALREADY ... 82-83
On and after Nov. 9 84-85
Nov. 23 86-87

PRESERVES COUPONS

Representing Sales

Coupons

{ VALID ... 1-16 (D in Book 3)
{ ALREADY ... 17-32 (In Book 4)
On and after Nov. 23 ... 33-34

VALUE PER COUPON

Butter = 1/2 lb.

Preserves =

Honey: 2 lbs. cut comb,—or 24 oz. extracted,—
or 12 oz. honey butter.

Maple Products: 24 oz. syrup,—or 2 lbs. sugar,—
or 12 oz. butter.

Fruit: 12 oz. jam or jelly,—or 2 oz. canned fruit.

EASTERN HAY PRICES

Order A-1414, Now in Effect

Ceilings for hay grown in Ontario, Quebec and the Maritimes have now been set in line with those fixed last season for western hay. Maximum price for growers and shippers is \$18 per ton for baled hay loaded on a car at the nearest shipping point, or \$17 a ton at the shipping point, unloaded. Maximum price at the farm is \$17 a ton for baled hay, less hauling costs to nearest shipping point, and \$16.50 a ton for unbaled hay, less the usual baling charges or \$3 a ton, whichever is the lesser. In direct sales to a person buying to feed his own stock, the grower-shipper can add to the maximum prices and maximum mark-up \$1.50 a ton if shipped by rail in carload lots and \$3.50 a ton if shipped any other way.

SUGAR FOR BEES

A beekeeper who requires sugar for his bees must register with the Board. If he produces less than 4,000 lbs. of honey annually, he registers with his Local Ration Board; if he produces more than 4,000 lbs. he registers with the Ration Administration. To obtain sugar purchase permit (Form RB-57) for feeding, he must forward to the Provincial Apiarist a statement giving his name and address, the number of colonies of bees, period of sugar feeding and the minimum quantity of sugar required. The apiarist will forward a form which will be accepted by a merchant as a ration document.

COUPONS IN RATION BOOKS 3 AND 4

All coupons in Ration Books 3 and 4 expire on December 31. These include the 10 "F" coupons valid for canning sugar; sugar coupons 14 to 45, "D" coupons 1 to 16 and preserves coupons 17 to 32.

CREAM ORDER EXPLANATION

There is no order prohibiting the sale of natural Jersey milk or any other milk which in its natural state contains a high percentage of butterfat. Order A-1250, effective July 1, 1944, merely prohibits the manufacture of special high butterfat milk by the addition of extra butterfat to standard milk. This step was taken to conserve butterfat for more essential purposes.

For further details of any of the above orders apply to the nearest office of the Wartime Prices and Trade Board.

Some Soil Conservation Methods Used in Northeastern United States

by Austin L. Patrick

In the last issue of the "Journal" appeared an outline of some of the problems of soil erosion, water control and land-use which confront the farmers of the northeastern United States. It was pointed out that these problems had arisen largely because farming methods brought by the early settlers from the Old World, and still in general use today, have not been suited to the conditions of soil, topography and rainfall which prevail in this part of the New World. The solution of these problems has only recently been sought by any considerable number of farmers. But today many thousands of them are using soil conservation farming methods which have proved in actual practice to be the answer to many of these problems.

What are some of these soil conservation measures and how are farmers going about applying them to their farms? A fundamental soil conservation measure is correct land-use. But correct land-use must be backed up by practices such as contour planting, strip cropping, the use of cover crops, the use of water diversion ditches, cropland terraces and drainage measures, and the proper management of pasture and woodland. Any of these soil conservation measures, used simply to help meet a particular problem will probably do just that: *help* to meet it. But only by following a complete soil conservation program on his farm can a farmer hope really to develop a permanent, productive agriculture. That is why soil conservation technicians and the supervisors of soil conservation districts in the United States advocate that farmers adopt a complete conservation plan. This does not mean that every soil conservation practice called for by a given plan must be put in operation all at once. Only needed practices should be established, and most likely application of those that are needed can be spread over a period from one to four years, and so need



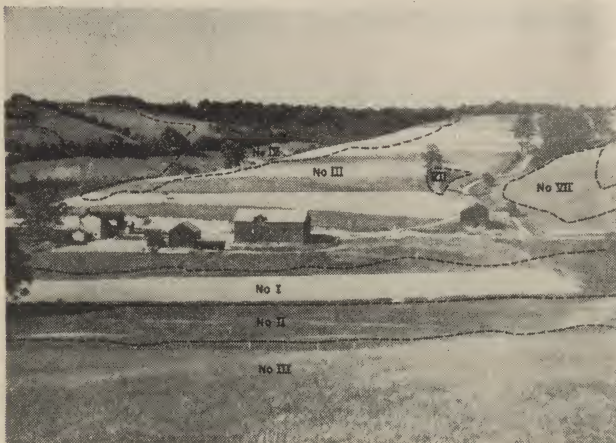
Cropland terraces carry surplus rain water safely off this farm. Note the contour furrows in the pasture in the lower right quadrant of the picture. The gullied tract has not yet benefited by soil conservation practices.

not interfere appreciably, if at all, with farming operations during the period of transition.

A conservation plan must be prepared by a soil conservation technician. In northeastern United States at present the technician is usually attached to a soil conservation district, which is generally a legal subdivision of a state organized by farmers under state law to help them with their soil, water and land-use problems. The farmer applies to one of the district supervisors asking that a conservation plan be made for his farm. This information is then put in simple form on a map, which is colored to show various groups of land that are designated as "land-use capability classes."

This classification system groups all land into one of eight categories, pretty largely on a physical basis. Classes 1, 2 and 3 are the classes into which all land that is suitable for cropping is placed. Classes 5, 6 and 7 are classes which contain land that should be kept in permanent cover, such as grass or trees. Class 4 land can be cultivated occasionally only, such as pasture land which must be plowed when it is necessary to reseed it. Class 8 is wasteland or land which must be kept in permanent cover and perhaps used to provide wildlife food and refuge. The map also indicates whether a given tract is land which needs no special conservation measures, simple conservation measures, or complex practices in order to qualify for the land-use class to which it is assigned.

Once this map is made, the district supervisors arrange for a soil conservationist to visit the farm, where he and the farmer can spend a day working out the necessary changes in field layouts, cropping systems and the use of proper erosion control methods and other changes in land-use and farm management. What he and the farmer finally



Classifying the land on a farm according to the use to which each portion should be put permits every acre to be used correctly.

decide to do is then put down on paper and later the new farm layout plan is superimposed on an aerial photograph and a copy given to the farmer for reference.

If necessary, the district furnishes technical assistance when the farmer comes to put the different steps of his plan into effect. Many districts have available heavy earth-moving machinery which they can rent to farmers on a low cost basis. But much of the work in applying conservation measures recommended by the plan can be done by farmers themselves with little or no technical assistance and by using their own farm equipment.

Two of the most widely needed conservation practices are contour planting and strip cropping. Contour furrows which curve around the slope of the land form miniature dams, which catch and hold rain water and prevent soil and seed and fertilizer from washing away. By dividing sloping cropland into strips of close-growing crops alternating with strips of cultivated crops, all on the contour, damaging flow of water is still further broken up, and moisture is given a chance to soak into the ground. Because contour rows are on the same level throughout their whole length, they are easier to work and save labor, power, fuel and wear and tear on machinery.

Wide sodded waterways, left in the natural depressions found in most sloping fields, prevent the depressions from becoming gullies. Diversion ditches are sort of giant contour furrows with a curved channel and a broad ridge on the down slope. The whole ditch — channel, basis and a necessary filter strip above the channel — is kept always in grass or legumes which may be mowed and added to the hay crop. Diversion ditches carry water slowly off the land and lead it into a safe outlet where it will do no damage. Cropland terraces have a broader base than a diversion ditch and may be cultivated along with the rest of the field. Several terraces are always built across a single field and must have a suitable outlet also. Both diversion ditches and terraces should only be constructed under expert technical guidance, since a faulty one may do more harm than none at all.

Thousands of acres in the northeastern United States are highly fertile but produce poor crops or no crops at all because the land is wet. Farm drains — either open ditches or tile — and community outlet ditches are making it

possible to produce bumper crops on these formerly loafing acres. Control of highway and stream bank erosion are two more conservation practices which are of great importance on many farms.

Pastures in the northeast generally need lime and fertilizer to produce good grass. Regular mowing helps to keep down weeds, and rotational grazing gives desirable grasses a chance to grow after being grazed for a period. Good woodland management makes it possible for the farm woodlot to furnish a regular cash income as well as fuel and timber for the farm. Reforestation, selective cutting, prevention of grazing which kills off young trees and undergrowth, and protection from fire are all part of good woodland management.

There are other measures which are called for in many complete conservation programs, the use of cover crops to protect otherwise bare land, for example. But whatever the measures called for, a conservation program does more than protect the land and build up natural resources. It increases farm income by cutting costs and especially by increasing yields. The Soil Conservation Service has found by surveys among farmers that average yields of crops through good years and bad were increased 33 percent on a large sample of farms scattered throughout the northeast where soil conservation methods had been adopted. Corn yields per acre were up 30 percent; potatoes 19 percent; hay 36 percent and pasture carrying capacity 42 percent. Milk production on these farms was up 32 percent.

Increased farm production will quickly pay for any expense incurred in adopting a soil conservation program, since this expense, even for a complete program, is usually not great. Rare, indeed, is the farmer who has to lay out \$2400 for installing conservation measures, but here is what happened to one New Hampshire farmer who did. In 1930, Mr. Ralph N. Johnson bought a 111 acre farm near Walpole, New Hampshire. The farm was in a semi-abandoned condition, with about 6 acres in tillage and the balance grown up to blueberries and checkerberries. Most of the land had been idle for a period of 5 to 25 years. Mr. Johnson decided to specialize in potatoes, and from 1931 to 1937 inclusive he devoted an average of 49.5 acres to growing this crop. During that period he used the customary, straight row, up and down hill method of farming.

(Continued on page 26)



Even nearly level land frequently needs to be protected by contour strips, especially when it is subject to intensive cultivation. Here is a spinach field before and after strip cropping.

Canadian Apple Juice



Weighing out ascorbic acid to "vitaminize" a batch of apple juice.

The peak of production of apple juice in Canada came in 1940, when 407,193 cases were made. In 1943, due to the tin shortage and the fact that the pack could be sold only to the Government, production fell to 170,534 cases. However, prospects are that after the war the production and sale of apple juice will show a great increase.

Ever since 1941, apple juice, fortified with vitamin C (and now labelled Vitaminized Apple Juice) has been part of the regular menu of all branches of Canada's armed forces and has proved very popular. The juice which is being served to the forces is wholesome and palatable, and with its added vitamin C is superior to the pre-war juice.

Apple juice does not naturally contain vitamin C, so in Canada this vitamin is being added in the form of ascorbic acid. The juice so enriched is equal to the best quality of citrus fruit juice in this respect as well as others. Since apple juice fortified with vitamin C can be manufactured only under Public Service Patent, administered by the Dominion Department of Agriculture, and since a definite amount of the vitamin must be present in every unit of juice, the consumer is assured of a standardized quality of guaranteed minimum vitamin content.

In Canada, apple juice and tomato juice are the only two fruit juices which, at present, we can produce in sufficiently large volume to assure a reasonable price to the consumer. Tomato juice is naturally endowed with relative large amounts of both vitamins C and A. The appearance of fortified (vitaminized) apple juice has added a second Canadian juice which is good, wholesome, pleasant tasting and an excellent source of vitamin C.

Canada has led the way in canning of apple juice especially enriched with ascorbic acid. This year in Quebec, the Rougemont plant (a growers' co-op, the Coopératif Montérégienne) is operating at capacity and in addition to their order for the armed forces, for the first time they are packing for the domestic market. This is the first time

that vitaminized Quebec apple juice has been packed for the civilian trade. A surplus of last year's pack was offered for sale late in the summer in the retail stores.

The W.P.T.B. has announced that 500,000 cases of vitaminized Canadian apple juice will be packed by Canadian plants this year, and that imports of grapefruit juice will be reduced from 700,000 cases to 400,000. It is recommended that you try Coopératif Montérégienne vitaminized apple juice, made from our famous Quebec apples.

Since the purpose of an Editorial on "Family Allowances and Health" seems to have been misunderstood in certain quarters, we wish to state that the primary purpose of this article was to emphasize the important relation between nutrition and health. Its secondary purpose was to summarize, as impersonally as possible, for the benefit of our readers, the evidence offered by the advocates of family allowances in support of this scheme. The Editorial Board desire to state, most emphatically, that they had no desire to support any specific plan or legislation — especially as its members are by no means a unit in this matter. Still less, therefore, did they wish to indicate disagreement, let alone criticism of those who held contrary views.

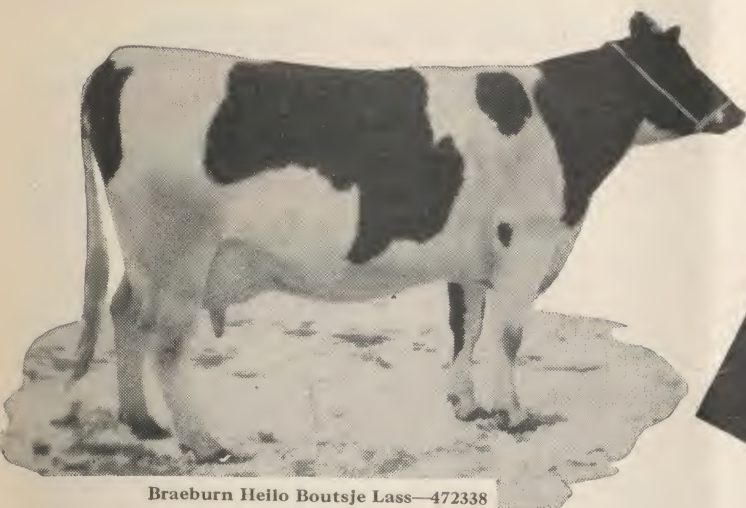
In view of the interest in current legislation, and proposed legislation, it was felt that the topic was particularly timely and, in addition, that a better understanding of the issues involved would, if fully appreciated, result in great economic advantage to rural people in helping to solve the problem of "Agricultural Surpluses".

For those of our readers who desire to inform themselves more fully on this subject, a pamphlet entitled "Family Allowances for Canada" by Dorothy Stepler is now available from the Canadian Association for Adult Education, 198 College Street, Toronto 2B, for the sum of ten cents. Arguments for and against the scheme are presented and attention is given to the farmers' position. The pamphlet is designed for group discussion and furnishes source material for any group desiring to study this important question.

THE BANANA*

"The banana are great remarkable fruit. He are constructed in the same architectural style as sausage, difference being skin of sausage are habitually consumed, while it is not advisable to eat wrapping of banana. The banana are held aloft while consuming, sausages are usually left in a reclining position. Sausages depend for creation on human being or stuffing machine, while banana are pristine product of honorable Mother Nature. In case of sausage, both conclusion are attached to other sausage; banana, on other hands, are attached to one end of stem and opposite termination entirely loose. Finally banana are strictly of vegetable kingdom, while affiliation of sausage often undecided."

*Copied from an examination paper in a Chinese Mission School.



Braeburn Hello Boutsje Lass—472338
owned by

B. H. Thomson, Moose Jaw, Sask.

Winner of Holstein Friesian Club Trophy for the best R.O.P. record for Saskatchewan in the year 1943.

R.O.P. No.	Class	Milk	Fat	Test
36412	2 yrs.	13856 lbs.	548 lbs.	3.95%

This young cow was fed on rations of farm grains balanced with "Miracle" 30% Dairy Supplement during the complete lactation period.

Records like this are frequently made with "Miracle" Dairy Feeds.

"MIRACLE" DAIRY FEEDS

THE OGILVIE FLOUR MILLS COMPANY LIMITED

RECORDS LIKE THIS
Prove "MIRACLE"
DAIRY FEEDS
ARE BETTER

*If it's "Ogilvie"
—it's good!*



M44-15

BACK TO THE LAND . . . (Continued from page 1)

does not realize that it is harder for a camel to go through a needle's eye than for the typical town dweller to make himself over into a successful farmer. It is true, however, that there are exceptional cases in which this feat has been performed. However, a year as a hired man on an average farm has cured many of their illusions.

It is quite clear that wise, careful and tactful guidance, and later supervision, is required for those who elect to take advantage of this legislation. It is also clear that first consideration should be given to those who have the necessary background and experience to make a real success. It has, indeed, long been felt by many authorities that the plight of many farm boys unable for economic reasons to establish themselves on farms should be given consideration and preference to bringing in newcomers for this purpose. Such a policy, if followed in the past, might have, at least in part, prevented the depletion of the rural population that has occurred during the past generation. The adoption of these and other well-considered plans to meet this situation is long overdue.

Dr. Craigie Now Dominion Botanist

The appointment of Dr. J. H. Craigie to the position of Associate Director, Science Service, and Dominion Botanist and Plant Pathologist, succeeding Dr. H. T. Gussow, who recently retired on superannuation, has been announced by the Dominion Department of Agriculture. Dr. Craigie has been in charge of the Dominion Laboratory of Plant Pathology at Winnipeg, Manitoba, since 1928. In his new position he will be Chief of the Division of Botany and Plant Pathology in Ottawa.

Dr. Craigie who was born at Merigomish, N.S., in 1887, has an outstanding record as a scientist. He received his M.Sc. from the University of Minnesota and his Ph.D. from the University of Manitoba. In 1937 he was awarded the medal of the Professional Institute of the Civil Service of Canada for his outstanding work on wheat stem rusts, having previously received the Erikson award in 1930 for the same work while attending the International Botanical Congress in England. He is a fellow of the Royal Society of Canada and was awarded the Flavelle medal in May, 1942. Dr. Craigie saw military service in England and France from 1914 to 1920.

Do the Job Better – Help Hold Our Markets

The poultry industry has a major job ahead in order that postwar production be maintained on an economic basis. Increased effort during the war period has shown what is possible in volume production where a planned program is being followed. Developments during the present year, however, have emphasized the need for planning a greater effort to ensure quality production for the future.

Egg production for the present year is approximately 380 million dozens. Domestic market needs require approximately three-quarters of this volume or 285 million dozens of eggs. The price received on the exportable balance, however, determines the value of the total production of eggs. The present arrangements for the export of dried eggs to Great Britain, through the Special Products Board, has been the mainstay of the egg industry. Experience in this trading has shown the value of a planned production program for a quality egg to ensure a quality dried egg product. Canadian dried eggs have made their place on the British market. We must not, however, forget that a quality product has established our position. There is still a definite need for a planned program of better care of the farm-produced egg. Quality in the freshly laid egg must be maintained through better care of it immediately following gathering.

The production and marketing of poultry meat presents a slightly different problem, not however difficult to handle where carefully planned. The quality factor must be kept uppermost in our thoughts when the sequence of production for seasonal marketing as broiler or roaster stock is being considered. The marketing of fowl must also be considered as necessary between the periods of greatest demand for broilers and roasters.

Poultry meat is sold in either the live or dressed state and this must be given considerable thought to insure a regular flow of quality stock, rather than haphazard marketing irrespective of possible acceptance at a reasonable price.

The nuisance value of low grade market stock, whether eggs or meat, must not be overlooked. The overloading of a market with ungraded products or too much low grade in proportion to the higher grades depresses a market. A depressed market is a dull market and tends to become accentuated through depressed prices causing a flurry in the minds of those holding stock to be marketed in the near future. The need for quality production is therefore emphasized.

The greatest present need for satisfactory marketing of poultry meat is country point processing facilities. The sale of the meat stock on a graded dressed basis returns greater revenue to the producer. It is therefore apparent that country point processing of poultry is the logical solution of our present poultry marketing difficulties. The time is opportune for the development of more cooperative poultry processing facilities in the country centres throughout the

province. Through such effort much more effective educational work can be done.

Postwar markets will be highly competitive on price and Canadian producers will have to meet this competition with quality products produced at minimum prices. Greater efficiency in production may appear to some individuals as an impossibility, but let us simply think through the many avenues of production effort and see where savings can be made. It is true that considerable saving can be made by giving more thought to the maintenance of only high grade stock, managed in comfortable quarters and fed properly balanced rations in non-wasting hoppers. We must reduce wastage of stock through mortalities, as well as through unthrifty slow growth or low egg production. The art of husbandry, the seeing eye and feeling hand, must be ever present if we are to progress and maintain profitable production.

Canadian poultrymen have the ability to produce economically and market their products efficiently. Today, however, we are faced with the fact that the expanded industry has brought about a price situation which, when considered over a period of a production year, is somewhat different to what was considered a normal price with seasonal high and low levels. The apparent leveling off of the year's prices will emphasize the greater need for more efficient production effort.

Let us plan to do a better job of producing a higher proportion of top grade products. In other words, we must produce both eggs and poultry meat more economically by avoiding losses in stock, feed and labour, as well as in market price.

Increased efficiency therefore implies offering the buying public a quality product prepared so that the producer will obtain the greatest return for the product.

—W. A. Maw.

Although the average farm tractor is used less than 350 hours a year, many well-balanced farms operate their tractors more than 800 hours a year. Tillage equipment averages only 300 hours' useful operation a year, but in the hands of some owners is used for as many as 450 hours a year.

The annual use of harvesting equipment is 120 hours a year on the average, but on some farms it is engaged in useful work for 225 hours a year.

These comparisons indicate that most machinery on Canadian farms can be used more hours per year at greater savings to their owners and reduced costs to the farming community as a whole.

Elsie: What kind of husband would you advise me to get?

Grandma: You just leave husbands alone and get yourself a single man.

Minister Pays Tribute to Lieut. Gordon Campbell

The following tribute was paid by Hon. John A. McDonald, Nova Scotia Minister of Agriculture, to Lieut. Gordon D. Campbell, Stewiacke East, who was killed in action in Belgium, September 29th:

"Gordon Campbell was one of the brightest and most likeable young men that was ever connected with the Nova Scotia Department of Agriculture. He was born on a farm, (one of the best), grew up on the farm, took a keen interest in Boys' and Girls' Club work both as a member and as a leader, gave exceptional promise as a lad in judging contests which was recognized by his being chosen to go on a Canadian judging team to the British Isles, graduated from the Nova Scotia Agricultural College and Macdonald College, and until the time of his enlistment with the Canadian Army served the Department of Agriculture, first as assistant representative in Cape Breton County and later as Halifax County Representative. As a lad, as a club member, as a student and as a county representative he had a brightness, buoyancy and enthusiasm that was contagious. He loved his work and swung into it with a zest that inspired others. Coupled with his enthusiasm was a heart-felt desire to help others, especially those who had been handicapped in their earlier days. In every way Gordon Campbell won the appreciation and admiration of those with whom he worked. He gave every indication of going far in the field of agriculture, as he had to a very marked degree, talented, constructive, leadership. "Gordon", as he was known by all his fellow workers, will be long and affectionately remembered. To his bereaved family there goes the sincerest sympathy of the Nova Scotia Department of Agriculture."

This well deserved tribute will be endorsed by all the staff at Macdonald College who came in contact with Gordon Campbell and by his classmates, among whom he was a leader. The College joins with the Department in extending sympathy to his family in their tragic loss.

Makes Appeal To Poultrymen

G. K. Samis, Truro, Nova Scotia Poultry Promoter, in a statement issued for publication, says, "too much "B" and "C" grade poultry is arriving on the market in Canada. The latest word on this is that buyers in some instances are refusing to handle "C" grades as they can get no retail outlet for it, excepting at a definite loss. Farmers and poultrymen who are the ones bringing this unfinished poultry to market are the ones who can remedy this situation. When they sell a "C" grade bird they lose money, considering original cost, food, housing and labour. By holding the same cockerel two or three weeks longer and properly fattening, both the weight and price are improved.

"The position of the producer is quite critical. The Department of Agriculture is planning a real campaign to apprise poultrymen of the danger in this situation unless it is dealt with now."



"HE WON'T SCARE AWAY RUST & ROT"

Your farm property is too valuable to you and to your country at war to leave it to the tender mercies of wind, weather, frost and Father Time. It needs the protection of the best quality paint. And, in these days of wartime conservation of materials, every gallon of paint must give you the utmost in coverage, hiding power and long life protection. That means using Sherwin-Williams Paints, for your farm buildings, house, implements and fences. Inside the house, too, you'll need Sherwin-Williams because they beautify as well as protect; ask your Sherwin-Williams Dealer to lend you his illustrated Paint & Colour Style Guide — it's chock full of good ideas on decoration.



Consult your local Sherwin-Williams Dealer





DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Activities, Plans and Policies of the Quebec

Department of Agriculture

The Provincial Seed Farm



The Roxton oat.

The Province of Quebec has developed a very satisfactory link between the plant breeder and the farmer. When a variety is tested on College and Experimental Farms and is approved by the Quebec Seed Board it is multiplied in volume on the Provincial Seed Farm and from there distributed to seed centres. Then it goes into general distribution as commercial number 1 seed. This brings

the plant breeders' product — new and improved varieties — quickly into general use. The farmer buys it at a reasonable price and all the time it has been multiplied under the conditions necessary to safeguard its purity and its varietal characteristics.

The plant breeder is really working for the public at large. The state pays him, which means that his weekly or monthly stipend comes out of the public treasury. It seems reasonable then that the new and improved varieties of farm crops should be made available to all producers as quickly as possible and on a basis that is fair to all. The Department of Agriculture in the Province of Quebec has developed some interesting machinery to achieve the desired end. That is the subject of this story.

We pass over the work of the plant breeder and come directly to the Provincial Seed Farm located close to Macdonald College and under the supervision of the Agronomy Department at that institution, with Professor E. A. Lods in direct charge working with Paul Methot of the Field Husbandry Division of the Quebec Department of Agriculture.

There are 120 acres in fields on the Provincial Seed Farm, and 60 acres of this are given over to grain crops which produce approximately 2,500 bushels of cleaned seed for distribution.

Twenty acres are devoted to timothy and seed is taken from 10 to 12 acres annually, or about enough to yield 3,000 pounds of clean seed.

Another 20 acres are used for red clover and seed is taken from 15 acres. Sometimes this produces 3,000 pounds of seed, but there are years when, because of weather and climatic conditions, the yield is practically

zero. However, enough seed stocks for two years' use are always kept in reserve.

An interesting cross between Wisconsin Number 7 and Quebec 28 produces what is known as the Algonquin hybrid corn, which is specially suited for use in Quebec. Twenty acres are devoted to corn on the farm, and 400 to 700 bushels of cleaned Algonquin seed are produced for distribution.

Even sugar beet seed is multiplied on the Provincial Seed Farm. The practice is to secure two strains from plant breeders in the United States and multiply them separately. The product is sent to B.C. seed growers who mix the seed of the two strains and produce a cross that is very suitable for use in the Province of Quebec.

Cartier, Mabel and Lasalle are the oat varieties produced in greatest volume. Roxton is in the cards, but it has not been distributed as yet. Mabel is emphasized since as compared with Cartier it yields more per acre, has some crown rust resistance and is slightly lower in hull content. Professor Lods admits that in appearance it is not quite equal to Cartier, but its other good attributes commend it to farmers.

O.A.C. Number 21 barley is still a leader on the Seed Farm, but Pontiac and Byng are multiplied. Byng has taken hold in Ontario, Professor Lods said, better than it has in Quebec.

Pure strains of corn have not been produced on the Quebec Farm by selfing and selection, and the Algonquin hybrid is, therefore, not a double cross of pure strains. It is simply a cross between Wisconsin Number 7 and Quebec 28, a native 12-row flint variety. Wisconsin Number 7 is the male parent and the cross is very satisfactory for silage growing purposes in the Province of Quebec.

Red clover seed is taken from the second cutting, because at that time the weather, insect population and other conditions are best for seed setting and harvest. The first cut is made between June 10 and June 15. This brings the bloom of the second crop on corresponding dates in July. There is about a month, between the first cutting and the second bloom. There is then another month between bloom and ripe seeds. This means that harvest comes in August or early September when weather is still favourable. However, it is even more important to have the bloom and seed setting when the insect population is in full strength. Bumblebees are decidedly helpful in pollinating red clover.

Seed produced on the Provincial Seed Farm is distributed to members of seed centres. The members are not necessarily out-and-out seed growers. They may sell only the surplus as seed, but in the seed centre, the members are producing the same variety, so their sales of surplus can be cleaned up and sold in carload lots of uniform grain, graded commercial Number 1 seed. It is apparent, therefore, that the plant breeder's product has been multiplied under controlled conditions up to the point where the seed is available in carload lots of commercial Number 1 quality.

Red clover being an open pollinated plant and thus more subject to mixing must be watched a little more closely in the final stages of seed production before handing the seed over to the trade. The Dollard variety multiplied on the Provincial Seed Farm is sent to key growers who are surrounded by farmers also growing the Dollard variety, but not necessarily seed growers. In this way, mixing is reduced to a minimum.

An up-to-date seed cleaning plant is a necessary and vital part of the Provincial Seed Farm. The most up-to-date seed cleaning equipment is installed here, and in it also is a large corn drying unit. This was one of the first constructed in Canada. A compressor is used to suck weed seeds, in fact all kinds of seeds, out of the seed-cleaning equipment and thus prevent mixing or introduction of weed seeds into otherwise clean samples. This should be standard equipment in every seed-cleaning plant.

There are no bins in the storage space of this building. All cleaned seed goes into bags and is tiered up on racks.

The Mabel oat may be taken as an example of how a new variety is introduced through the medium of the Provincial Seed Farm. In 1940, 318 bushels of registered Mabel oats were made available from the Seed Farm for the Chambly-St. Bruno district. The first year's crop was held for the district, either for the original growers or for others in the seed centre. In 1941, 500 bushels more from the Seed Farm were used in the same district. The Canadian Seed Growers' Association reports for Quebec that the estimated yield of registered Mabel was 2,200 bushels



Harvesting clover seed with a combine.

in 1940, 13,825 in 1941, and 34,545 in 1942, exclusive of the Macdonald College production. In addition, many thousands of bushels of Mabel oats of commercial seed were marketed by the spring of 1943. This is a very rapid expansion of the use of a new variety which was first introduced in the spring of 1940.

The system followed has been largely on the basis of commercial seed. This may develop into a greater production of registered seed, but many of the growers rightly will not become growers of registered seed. The need for growers of registered seed still remains, and the Seed Farm can be of value to them as being a source of first generation registered seed of a very high standard of purity, very closely approaching, if not equalling, the standards of elite stock. Individual producers of registered seed, both in Quebec and Ontario, have made use of the stocks from the Provincial Seed Farm.

Still greater problems are involved in the reproduction and distribution of forage crop seeds, such as red clover, that happen to be open pollinated or subject to mixing from other crops growing all across the countryside. Superior products from the laboratory and field plots of the plant breeder soon become lost or adulterated if something is not done to protect the growing seed crop against the inevitable crossing with other varieties. After two or three years of seed production the product would carry germ cells coming from parents of unknown quality and the seed would have a complex ancestry. Even under controlled conditions the character of a red clover sample may change because of environment. Using Dollard red clover as an example, this is what might happen.

Dollard is a two-cut clover but it is later by a few days than the general run of two-cut clovers. However, there are families or strains of comparatively early clovers in the population. If the clover goes to a district where the seed is produced on the second growth and generation after generation the first cut is made a little late, seed will be obtained only from the earliest maturing plants. The final result will be that these earlier lines, instead of being very definitely in the minority, will predominate and so that lot of Dollard will be early.



The corn husker at work.

On the other hand, if Dollard is grown generation after generation in a northern area where clover seed is produced on the first growth, the tendency will be for the variety to be later maturing.

Enough has been written to show the value of a seed farm in the multiplication of new and improved varieties. The seed centre is likewise a necessary part of the programme, for under these controlled conditions good seed can be increased and made ready for distribution with a minimum of mixing.

Provincial Cheese Bonus Abolished

With butter production declining alarmingly and cheese production increasing, the Quebec Department of Agriculture discontinued the premium of 2 cents per pound on first quality cheese on October 31st.

This premium went into effect on May 1, 1941, its purpose being to stimulate cheese production. It was cancelled between December 1, 1942 and July 1, 1943, and is being suspended once more because it has produced the desired effect. Officials of the Department now are urging farmers to ship to butter factories for, according to the latest figures, Canada at large is facing a butter shortage. During the first nine months of 1944, butter production in Quebec was down 7.3% as compared with the same period in 1943, while cheese showed an increase of 35.5%.

It is believed that this move will help to balance returns from butter and cheese production and will tend to increase butter production by causing cheese factories to revert to making butter, now that the 2 cent cheese premium is no longer available.

Ceiling Prices on Hay are Set

Ceiling prices on hay grown and sold in Ontario, Quebec and the Maritime Provinces have been set by the Prices Board. They went into effect October 20th.

The new order fixes a basic minimum price for growers and shippers of \$18.00 a ton for baled hay loaded on cars at the shipping point nearest the area of production. The prices fixed are in line with those set last season for hay in the Prairie Provinces. The Board gives some examples of how the ceiling will work.

1. If the grower or shipper delivers the baled hay to the shipping point but does not load it on the car, his maximum price is \$17.00 per ton.

2. If he sells baled hay at his farm, his maximum price will be \$17.00 a ton less normal hauling charges from the farm to the nearest shipping point. If this charge is 50 cents a ton, his maximum price will be \$16.50 a ton.

3. If he sells the hay loose or unbaled at the farm, the maximum price will be \$16.50 less the customary baling charges or \$3.00 a ton, whichever is the smaller. Thus, if the customary baling charge is \$2.50, the maximum price will be \$14.00 per ton for loose hay at the farm.

4. If a grower shipper sells direct to a person who buys the hay to feed to his own livestock, he is permitted to add to the above maximum prices a maximum mark-up of

\$1.50 per ton if the hay is shipped by railway in carload lots, or \$3.50 per ton if the hay is shipped or sold otherwise than by railway in carload lots.

New Sugar Factory Begins Operations

The sugar refinery at St. Hilaire commenced operations on October 25th and will process the 50 or 60 thousand tons of beets which farmers in the surrounding districts have grown during the past summer. Prospects for the 1945 crop are bright and many farmers have plowed up anywhere from five to ten acres this summer on which they plan to grow beets next year.

The district agronomes of the surrounding counties held a meeting at the plant last month to plan details of the harvest and to talk the whole project over. At this meeting a letter from Minister of Agriculture Barre was read, in which he promised that the department would continue to do everything possible to make the project a success. He urged the farmers to make the fullest possible use of the information and advice that the agronomes and officials of the plant gave them and pointed out that their co-operation was necessary to make the plant a complete success.

Quebec Leads in Potato Production

The estimate of Quebec's potato production for 1944 is 23,928,000 bushels, the highest for any province in the Dominion. Total production in Canada is expected to reach 79,233,000 bushels, which is 9% more than was harvested last year.

Yields per acre in Quebec rose this year to 142 bushels, 30 more than last year when yields were cut down by weather and disease conditions. The increase in total crop in Quebec (23,928,000 bushels as against 18,428,000 last year) is accounted for in part by the increased yield per acre and in part by the fact that an extra 900 acres were planted to potatoes this year.

Courses at the Dairy School

Once again the Provincial Dairy School at St. Hyacinthe will offer courses in dairying during the coming winter. They are open to anyone who is interested and has the necessary qualifications, and the Provincial-Federal Youth Training Service offers bursaries which help pay the cost of board while in attendance. The courses offered and the dates when they will be given are as follows:

Courses in dairy technology Nov. 13 to Dec. 23.

Courses in buttermaking Jan. 8 to Feb. 3.

Courses in cheesemaking Feb. 19 to Mar. 17.

Courses for dairy products Feb. 5 to Feb. 17 and
testers Mar. 19 to Mar. 28.

Courses in ice cream making April 16 to April 28

The bursaries mentioned above do not apply to the last course, in ice cream making. Fuller information may be obtained direct from the School by anyone interested in attending any of these courses.

Notes on Leaders in the Agricultural Merit Competition

Mr. Philippe Laberge

The winner of this year's Gold Medal, Mr. Philippe Laberge of Charlevoix County, won his laurels by hard work and alertness. His farm is located about three miles from La Malbaie, on the left bank of the river. He has 145 acres of good arable soil; the farm is hilly in parts but fertile, though over-blessed with springs in spite of its proximity to the river.

Mr. Laberge's road to the heights he now occupies was beset by difficulties. Originally, his farm was poorly drained and badly in need of levelling in spots, but through the years he has succeeded in completely changing the physical aspect of his farm by digging innumerable drainage ditches, grading down the high spots and filling in the hollows until today it is producing excellent crops.

The farm ranks high for its production of field crops and vegetable crops. Alfalfa and other forage plants thrive on the meadows and alfalfa alone is being grown successfully on fairly steep slopes that ordinarily would be left unplowed. Another steep slope is in permanent pasture which is fertilized regularly. The grain crops, at the time of inspection, were growing in well-drained soil, were free of weeds and presented a fine appearance.

Mr. Laberge has overcome other difficulties: his farm buildings were once entirely wiped out by fire, and his cattle herd has been twice destroyed — once by fire and once by Bang's disease. That he has been able to overcome

all these difficulties and still go forward to win the gold medal speaks volumes for Mr. Laberge's ability and perseverance.

In 1939, when the contest was last held in this district, Mr. Laberge won the silver medal with 881.5 points. This year the judges awarded him a total of 912.5 which won him the gold medal, the decoration of Commander of the Order of Agricultural Merit, a Diploma of Exceptional Merit and a cash prize of \$200.00.

Roger Boily, St. Prime, Roberval County

In second place in the running for the coveted gold medal was Roger Boily, who was only three points behind the winner with the fine score of 909.5 points. Mr. Boily is a cattle breeder whose reputation is high in all the Lake St. John district and he is not unknown in other parts of the province. His breeding stock is always in demand by his co-farmers and he manages to dispose of them without any trouble. He breeds Ayrshires, and all his stock is bred and raised at home. If he can bring the condition of his fields up to match that of his herd, he should be a powerful contender for the medal five years from now. This year he won a special prize of \$150.00.

Mr. T. L. Bolduc, Normandin, Roberval County

Mr. Bolduc, who ranked third with 900.5 points, is a relatively young farmer who has made really remarkable progress. He entered the Farm Competitions in 1935 and since then has methodically improved his farm, winning a silver medal in 1939. The judges could find no definitely weak spots in his farm organization and management, and with time his farm should continue to improve. He was awarded a special prize of \$100.00.

Leader of the Silver Medal Contest

Entering the Agricultural Merit Competition for the first time, Mr. Isidore Gauthier, who operates a 350 acre farm at Riviere du Moulin, Chicoutimi County, scored 909.5 points to lead all other contestants for the silver medal. He is a dairy farmer and stock breeder specializing in Ayrshires. He sells between twelve and twenty head of breeding stock every year, all of which is contributing to the improvement of the local herds.

Under its policy of helping young farmers to establish themselves on their own farms the Provincial Government last year made grants totalling \$268,536.14. This sum was used to establish sons of farmers on cleared or patented lots.

This policy provides for a grant of \$300.00, payable in three instalments, either to a farmer to help him get his son settled on a farm of his own, or to the owner of a property the young farmer wants to buy, in which case it is applied against the purchase price of the farm. 20,756 separate grants have been made since 1933 and during the last financial year 853 new farmers were established.



Mr. Laberge leads the parade of Merit Agricole contestants. Beside him is Pierre Turgeon, last year's winner. Directly behind them are Mayor Bourne and Mr. Barré.

Sherbrooke's Provincial Fat Stock Show

This year's Fat Stock Show and Sale, held at Sherbrooke October 18 to 20, broke all records for quantity of stock and for prices paid. Steinberg's Groceterias paid \$2,160. for the grand champion steer at \$2.50 a pound; the grand champion lamb went to the T. Eaton Company for \$5.00 a pound for a total sum of \$390. and the prize-winning pen of three hogs was bought by the Morantz Beef Company for \$1.00 a pound. Prices like this will take some beating at any sale anywhere.

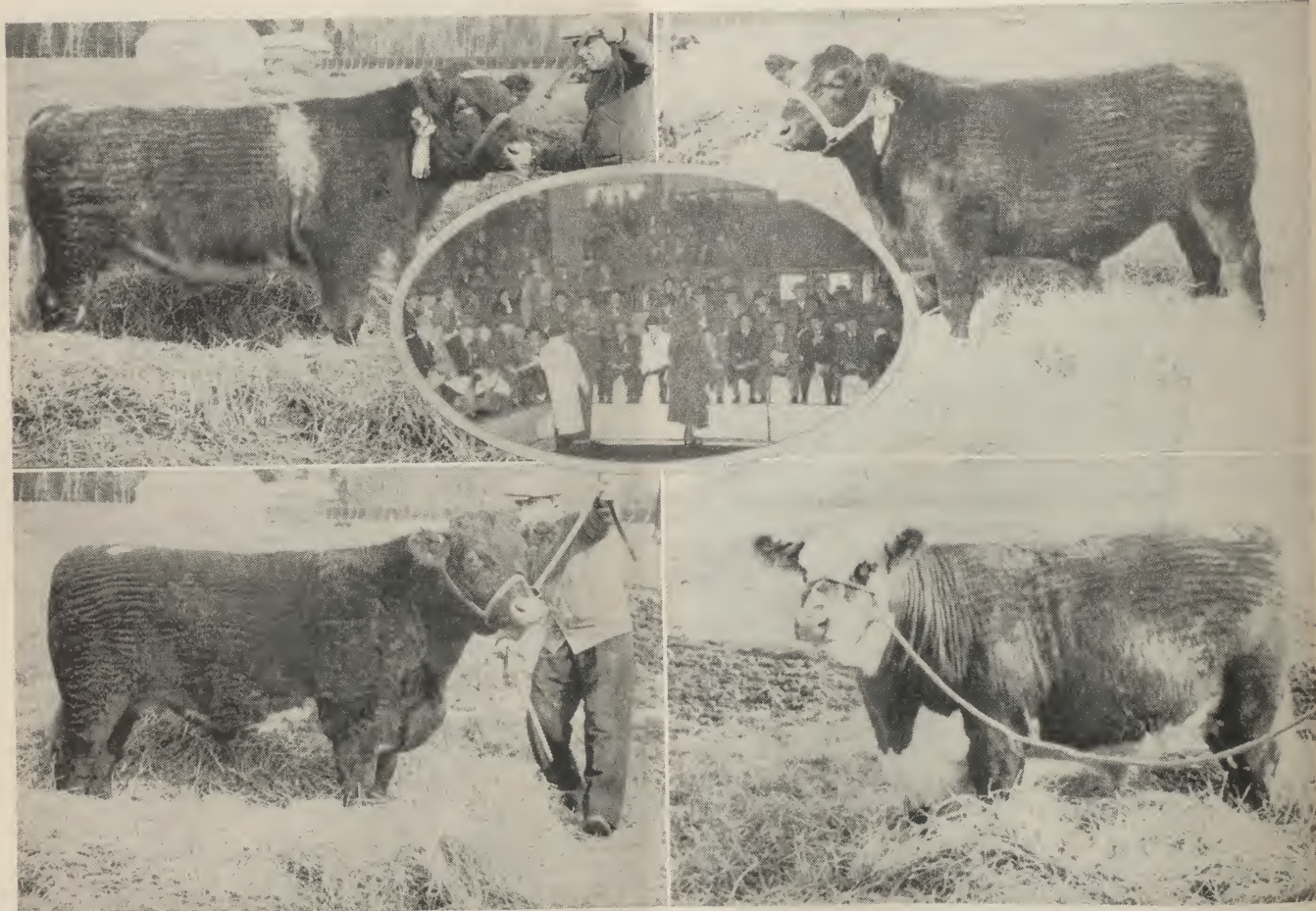
The organizers of the sale thought they were doing pretty well last year when the total receipts came to \$38,600. This year the figure was almost \$60,000. Last year 122 head of cattle, 233 sheep and 206 hogs were sold. This year there were 148 head of cattle, 261 lambs and 97 hogs remaining after the culling committee had weeded out 25 head of cattle, 20 sheep and 70 hogs which were not considered good enough to be allowed into the ring. Average price for cattle at this year's sale was approximately 33 cents, a figure which will likely remain unbeaten for some time at any commercial show.

F. G. Bennett and Son of Bury had the grand cham-

pion steer again this year, an 864 pound Shorthorn sired by Klaymor Elector. The reserve champion was another Shorthorn, owned by Norman Beach of Lennoxville and fed by Clifford Brown. He was sold to the T. Eaton Company for \$1.55 a pound. The champion Angus steer was shown by Howard Murray of Magog and was bought by Pesner Bros. for \$1.05 a pound. The champion Hereford, owned by C. D. French of Cookshire was bought for 69½ cents a pound by Morantz Beef Company and the reserve Hereford, owned by Green Hills Farm, Lennoxville, brought \$1.05 a pound from Eaton's.

Eaton's also bought the grand champion lamb, the property of A. C. Parkhill of Ayer's Cliff and the reserve, shown by Norfolk Farms, brought \$2.00 from Thrift Stop and Shop. The first prize winner in breeds other than Southdown was bought from N. L. Cameron by Steinberg's Groceterias for \$1.00. Canada Packers bought most of the large groups of lambs. The average price for all sheep sold was 21 cents.

The best pen of three hogs was shown by Louis D'Amour of Coaticook and was bought by Morantz Beef Company for \$1.00 a pound. Canada Packers bought the



Four champions at Sherbrooke. Lower left, the Grand Champion; upper left, reserve. Upper and lower right, the champion Angus and Hereford. Inset is a section of the space reserved at the sale for the buyers.

first prize pen of five for 61 cents, after which prices dropped rapidly, but the average for all hogs sales finally figured out at 26 cents.

Midway of the sale of cattle C. D. French brought out a 1038 pound steer which it was announced would be sold for the benefit of the Canadian Red Cross Society. The bidding was fast and furious and the animal was finally knocked down for the record price of \$2.90 to Canada Packers, which meant a sum of \$3,010.20 for the Red Cross.

Morantz Beef Company put up their prize pen of three hogs for resale, also for the Red Cross and they were bought by A. Pesner and Company for 50 cents a pound. Wilsil's also resold a 788 pound Angus steer which they had bought for 30 cents.

The commission men of the Montreal Livestock Exchange paid 28 cents for a steer which they offered for resale, the proceeds to go to the Women's Naval Auxiliary League. The steer was bought by the Morantz Beef Company for 35 cents a pound, or a total of \$242.00. The R. J. Speers Corporation paid 30 cents for a steer which was resold to Steinberg's for 35 cents. The proceeds of this sale are to be used as prize money for next year's show, to establish 1st, 2nd and 3rd prizes for the best steer bred in the Province of Quebec.

Interest in this sale is on the increase each year, and both the judging and the actual sale attracted record crowds of spectators. The sale was officially opened by the Hon. J. S. Bourque and among the buyers, which included many individuals and firms buying for the first time at this sale, were:

Swift Canadian Co., Modern Packer's, Ltd., Dominion Stores, Ltd., Thrift's Stop and Shop; A. and P., Burns and Co., Wilsil, Ltd., John Nichol & Sons, Edgar Mailhot, N. Bourassa, Mount Royal Hotel, Windsor Hotel, Queen's Hotel, Cafe Martin, A. Dionne & Son, Drury's Cafe, M. Lazure, E. Vallee, El Morocco Cafe, R. Daigneault, Scott's Meat Market, A. Picard, H. Godin, McLean & Taylor, H. Valiquette, George Elcock, E. Belanger, O. Fortier, Rosenfeld & Pinsky, V. Cramer, Child's Restaurant, Stanley's Meat Market, E. Gagnon, L. Tougas, City Meat and Sausage, M. Brisebois, Traymore Cafeteria, New Carleton Hotel, St. James Club, St. Germain Meat Market, Lasalle Hotel, Morgan and Company, P. Massicotte, L. Brunet, M. Sauve, Harold's Meat Market, Atwater Meat Market, H. Belanger, Corona Meat Market, R. Mongeau, A. Bertrand, Ahuntsic Meat Market, Mount Stephen Club, A. Lapierre, J. B. Jarry, R. Forest, M. Dumont, Sam Markovitch, Ford Hotel, Chez son Pere, Shap's Restaurant.

Making a Champion

When Norman Beach, Carnation Co. Ltd., Sherbrooke, purchased a Shorthorn calf last fall (1943) there was considerable speculation as to what would happen. Some thought it was a crazy idea, a dairy man didn't know how to feed beef cattle, while others were not so sure and watched with interest. In any case, the proof of the pudding is in the eating, and Norman's calf was made Reserve Grand Champion of the Sherbrooke Fat Stock Show and Sale.

Mr. Beach was good enough to furnish us with a few of the facts concerning the feeding of his calf and we pass them along for the benefit of our readers. Here is what he says. The calf arrived at the farm on December 1st, and weighed at that time 194 lbs. After arrival he was taught to drink and was given milk and water to which was added a small amount of Calf Manna. At the end of the first week the milk was discontinued and he was fed Calf Manna feed plus what other grain he would eat. The Calf Manna was gradually increased to one pound per day and the meal mixture which consisted of equal parts of coarse ground barley, wheat and oats, plus a little cracked corn, oilcake and bran was fed according to appetite. This was continued at the rate of one pound per 100 lbs., live weight until the third month when he was fed 1½ lbs. per 100 lbs., live weight. At this time beet pulp and molasses

were added to his feed. He was dry fed at all times and had free access to water. He was fed three times daily and was allowed exercise in the yard for an hour or two each day, throughout the feeding period.

He was weighed the first day of each month and made the following gains: December 44 lbs., January 54 lbs., February 51 lbs., March 47 lbs., April 82 lbs., May 102 lbs., June 83 lbs., July 60 lbs., August 68 lbs., September 67 lbs., and October 1st - 18th, 30 lbs. Although he weighed in at 850 lbs. at the show, he weighed at home 880 lbs. at the same time he had previously been weighed each month.

The feeding period consisted of 322 days which gave him a gain of 684 lbs. or an average daily gain of 2.124 lbs. He consumed 368 lbs. of Calf Manna at \$9.20 per cwt. and 2760 lbs. of other grains at \$2.05 per cwt. The roughage that he was fed was not recorded. The total feed cost was \$90.45 (for concentrates only) at a cost per lb. of gain of 13⅝ cents.

"To what do you owe your remarkable success as a house-to-house salesman?"

"To the first five words I say when a woman opens the door: 'Miss, is your mother in?'"



CO-OPERATION AND MARKETING

A page of interest to members of farmers' co-operatives

Should Co-operative Earnings Be Taxed?

A Debate — Two Opinions

Yes

(The Canadian Countryman)

An article which appeared in a recent issue of "The Printed Word" puts in a plea for British fair play or "equal rights for all and special privileges to none." The article is headed "Tax-free Foxholes" and it points out that that is what co-operative organizations have been digging themselves in recent years. It says:

"Co-operatives don't pay federal taxes on profits. If the corporation were freed of ordinary corporation taxes, let alone excess-profits taxes, it would stand or fall on its merits. But no retail business, in which the net margin of profit is small, can survive such competition.

"There is nothing wrong with the co-operative principle—either consumer or producer co-operative—but if it is a principle which deserves to survive, it should be subjected to the same taxes as any other type of business. No type of business should have a tax advantage over any other type of business.

"Mr. Ilsley will have to do something about this rush to dig tax-free fox-holes."

No

(I. H. Hull, General Manager, Indiana Farm Bureau Co-operative Association, in the Co-op Digest.)

Profit business knows that no corporation, whether profit or co-operative, pays any income tax—they merely collect those taxes from the people.

Eric Johnston, president of the U. S. Chamber of Commerce, said: "The thing that makes jobs is a large and well distributed consumer buying power." The question now is, how can we create the demand for goods? Well, let's just suggest that profit business return its seven billion dollars profit after taxes to the patrons as the co-operatives do. Each year we will add another seven billion dollars. The customers will get it and spend it again—over and over. It will create a never ending, ever expanding development of buying power. In the hands of the buyers that money will reproduce its kind. In the hands of great, greedy corporate sellers it will go sterile in some bank vault.

Can it be that "free enterprise" means freedom to charge the farmer a 100 percent mark-up on farm machinery above cost of materials and labor? If that be "free enterprise," we want none of it. But if "free enterprise" means the actual protection of free competition and the

freedom of the people to set up non-profit enterprises to serve themselves and avoid exploitation we are for that kind of free enterprise.

Blight

The co-operatives challenge the system that is impoverishing rural communities and throwing a blight over large sections of our cities as well. They have seen their patronage build profit business. They have seen it build their own co-operatives. In their petroleum services they have seen their patronage pay for their local bulk plants, their oil factory, their transport trucks, their barges and tow boat, their oil wells, pipe lines, and their refinery. They now own all these and the savings from each comes back through the local co-operative and belongs to the patron. All savings of the entire industry stay in and build the local community.

The profit oil plant across the street has all these savings, too, but instead of bringing them back to the local community and distributing them among the people where they can keep working they all leave the community never to return, but find their way to a sit-down strike in some metropolitan bank.

Shall The People Own?

Let's not deceive ourselves. The issue is clear. It is not taxes. It is not cheap interest rates on government money. The issue is — shall the people own and operate the business that serves them, and thereby bring back to themselves the savings of industry, commerce and transportation or shall they entrust that job to a den of money changers?

As we go into the post-war era it is our duty to decide whether our patronage will build a system of business that decentralizes wealth and savings and builds local communities and buying power or whether we shall continue to impoverish the local community to build cartels and trusts.

Does This Apply To Taxing Co-operatives?

"If the interest in the money does not go beyond the people who subscribe it, then just as there is no profit of any sort earned by the people themselves, if they act for themselves, so there is none if they get a company to act for them."

—Quoted from a decision by the judicial committee of the Privy Council.

Co-Operative's Promising Start

The Co-operative Agricultural Society of Bouchette, Gatineau County, has just completed its first year's operations. At the General Meeting recently held, 70 members attending, J. M. Vachon, agronomic verifier, submitted a balance sheet showing figures amounting to \$80,502.00 with a gross profit of \$7,819.57 and liabilities of \$17,546.52. During the year, the Society handled 130,000 pounds of butter and with an additional membership of 50 new patrons, there will, in all probability, be an increase of 175,000 pounds next year.

The Bouchette Co-operative has made a very promising start. Its financial situation is good and farmers are well served by it. They not only manufacture butter, but they deal in selling feed mashes and livestock. The members transact practically all of their business through their co-operative and there is already a marked improvement in their farm management.

Messines Co-Op. Has Good Year

The potato-growers of the Co-operative Farming Society of Messines, Gatineau County, founded in 1942, have just closed a highly successful fiscal year for 1943-44 with assets amounting to \$102,655.75, exceeding the previous year's figures by \$64,558.15, showing a net profit of \$2,853.78. Assets have mounted from \$9,947.00 to \$12,319.95. 32,301 bags of potatoes were sold during the year, an increase of 18,146 over the preceding one, with over 22,000 graded No. 1. These facts, proof of the progress made by this co-operative just starting out, have been gleaned from the balance sheet submitted at the General Meeting recently held and attended by about 100 farmers.

The Messines Co-operative does not stop at grading and selling potatoes. It also deals in selling live stock, the purchase of feeds and mashes, and fertilizers. In these departments alone over \$60,000 were realized this year.

Cooperator Appointed Deputy Minister

B. N. Arnason, who for some years has been Co-operation and Markets Commissioner for the Saskatchewan Department of Agriculture, has been named Deputy Minister of the newly-created Department of Co-operation in the Saskatchewan Government. Mr. Arnason succeeded the late W. W. Waldron as Markets Commissioner in 1932, and has also been active for years in co-operative circles in Saskatchewan. He is a native of Manitoba.

A man visited his banker the other day and asked, "Are you worried about whether I can meet my note next month?"

"Yes, I am," confessed the banker.

"Good," said the client. "That's what I'm paying you six per cent for."

Market Comments

Prices of farm products generally are below those of a year ago. This is a reflection of more abundant supplies. Surpluses in some lines are exerting their influence. This is noticeable in cattle as well as potatoes. In both these lines prices have been above normal for some time. Production appears to have at last overtaken demand.

The year has produced much more grain and roots and less hay than the previous season. The crop of grain is some 350 million bushels more than that of 1943 which was a poor grain year. Hay is down about 2 million tons.

The five eastern provinces have over 70 million bushels more grain harvested this year than in 1943, which was a disastrous grain year for these provinces. This will mean that much less feed grain will be required from a distance this season. This will be a great advantage not only in lowering production costs for animals and animal products but also relieving at present-overburdened transportation facilities.

More abundant supplies of potatoes and other vegetables as well as fruits also present a pleasing contrast to the short supplies of the previous season in regard to volume of output. Naturally the increased production has resulted in somewhat lower unit prices.

The last of October found carry overs of cattle at practically all yards. In the eastern markets the surplus was mainly canners and cutters. The surplus of this grade of cattle is at the time of writing burdensome and shippers are advised to withhold these grades until markets are cleared.

Trend of Prices

	Oct. 1943 \$	Sept. 1944 \$	Oct. 1944 \$
LIVE STOCK:			
Steers, good, per cwt.	11.90	12.30	11.25
Cows, good, per cwt.	8.97	8.60	8.53
Cows, common, per cwt.	6.82	6.45	6.58
Canners and cutters, per cwt.	5.00	4.95	4.83
Veal, good and choice, per cwt.	16.00	13.92	13.75
Veal, common, per cwt.	13.63	12.33	10.58
Lambs, good, per cwt.	11.94	11.83	11.00
Lambs, common, per cwt.	9.94	7.00	6.58
Bacon hogs, dressed B.1, per cwt.	16.60	17.35	17.35
ANIMAL PRODUCTS:			
Butter, per lb.	0.35	0.35	0.35
Cheese, per lb.	0.21	0.21	0.21
Eggs, Grade A large, per doz.	0.50½	0.42	0.41
Chickens, live, 5 lb. plus, per lb.	0.27	0.23	0.21½
Chickens, dressed, milk fed A, per lb.	0.31	0.33	0.32
FRUITS AND VEGETABLES:			
Apples, Quebec McIntosh, per bu.	2.85	2.50	2.50
Potatoes, Que. No. 1, per 75 lb. bag	1.50	1.00-1.10	1.10-1.15
FEED:			
Bran, per ton	29.00	29.00	29.00



THE WOMEN'S INSTITUTES SECTION

*Devoted to the activities of the Quebec Institutes
and to matters of interest to them*

Quebec Institutes Sponsor School Fairs

by F. Grace Yates

It is encouraging indeed to note that in spite of the many wartime demands made on energy and resources, Institutes throughout the Province are finding time to encourage and promote School Fairs. It goes without saying that this is an important phase of our work, for these Fairs benefit the communities in which they are held, in many ways. They make for better understanding between parent and teacher; they promote better crops and livestock, better methods of farming and housekeeping, closer cooperation between young people, community spirit, leadership and teamwork.

A recent article dealt with some of the fairs held last year in the province. Miss Fletcher who judged at a number of Fairs this fall, reports that everywhere, interest and enthusiasm ran high and, on the whole, the quality of the exhibits was excellent. From information and data gathered by her, further information can now be given as to the classes and programs used at some of these fairs, and possibly it will give encouragement and incentive to any Institutes that are planning to do something in this line next year.

Ayer's Cliff

Ayer's Cliff held its 28th Annual School Fair on Sept. 15th, and offered a total of \$255.00 in prizes, \$75. of which was donated by Stanstead County Institutes, \$100. by the Stanstead County Council, and the remainder made up by School Boards, Lodges, etc. A complete and varied program of the day included the following items: Boys' Judging Contests, Sewing Competitions, Public Speaking Contests, Speeches, School Parade, County Fall Track Meet, Sports, and a basket picnic at noon.

The prize list was arranged in divisions, number dealing with field crops and calling for the best sheaf of barley, best sheaf of oats, and best peck of potatoes. In the garden class, prizes were offered for the best exhibits of cucumbers, swede turnips, beets, carrots, onions, sweet corn, pumpkins, squash, tomatoes, cabbage, cauliflower, and collection of five varieties. Exhibits of flowers were confined to asters, calendulas and cosmos.

In the cookery section, 7 prizes were offered for the best graham muffins made by girls of 9-12 inclusive. Maple pinwheel biscuits were open to girls of 13 to 16, while oatmeal drop cookies, ginger snaps, canned fruit,

canned tomatoes and a school lunch, properly prepared, were open to all.

The sewing division was separated into age groups as well, girls of 6 to 10 being able to exhibit any of the following: sample of darning (2-inch square on a cotton garment) sample of patching, feeding bib with simple embroidery stitches, sampler of stitches. Older girls could show pillow cases, knitted scarf, cotton apron, cotton slip, cotton dress or a knitted sweater.

In manual training, 4 prizes were offered in each class for the best hammer handle, best milking stool, best crate for exhibiting chickens and any miscellaneous article made out of wood. One interesting class called for the best bouquet of wild flowers, each variety to be named.

The livestock division offered substantial prizes for the best hog of bacon type, best lamb, Barred Plymouth Rocks, 1 cockerel and 1 pullet, and the same in White Wyandottes.

At Bury

Only one year younger than the Ayer's Cliff Fair, Bury staged its 27th annual exhibition. This is organized under the auspices of the Bury, Brookbury, and Canterbury Institutes in co-operation with the Quebec Department of Agriculture, and one of their regulations which might well be adopted by County Fairs rules that "*No article exhibited at a previous Fair may be shown.*" (We all know how tired we get of seeing the selfsame quilts, tablecloths, etc. on exhibition year after year!)

Flower and vegetable prize lists followed the same general outline as those of Ayer's Cliff, but cooking included classes for jelly roll, tea biscuits, apple jelly and canned peas and beans. Manual training was limited strictly to entries of model aeroplanes, and any article of use in the home. Seventeen classes in sewing called for such items as an infant's white flannelette nightgown, (Junior Red Cross) hemmed handkerchiefs, dressed doll, knitted socks, pieced quilt block, child's mitts, etc.

Art work accounted for another 12 classes and included a pencil drawing of flowers, pencil drawing of animals, maps, printed letters, original drawings, most attractive poster, best writing, (capitals and small letters) and these three items which I think might well be included on every prize list, namely:

1. Collection of wild flowers, pressed, mounted and named.
2. Collection of leaves, pressed, mounted and named.
3. Collection of weeds, pressed, mounted and named; roots must be included.

Public speaking contests and sports rounded out a busy and satisfying day.

Sherbrooke County Fair

In Sherbrooke County School Fair held at Lennoxville the prize list was much like the two just described insofar as the garden, cooking and sewing sections were concerned.

But under the section titled "Hobbies and Manual Training," several interesting and somewhat different classes were listed. These special classes, it seems to me, give the child a greater chance to display his originality and natural artistry by working out his own designs and thus emphasizing his particular interests and ideas. These classes were,

1. Scrapbook to be made during current year.
2. Poster, such as health, patriotism or citizenship, size 18 by 24 inches or larger.
3. Collection of 10 varieties of native trees, showing leaf, bark and grain, to be named and mounted on cardboard or heavy paper, size 2 feet by 3 feet.
4. Bird house.

As directors everywhere seem eager for suggestions for next year's lists, perhaps it will be possible to get out a special bulletin (in mimeographed form) dealing with this subject. If this can be done, it will be sent to all Conveners of Agriculture early in the coming year.

National News Notes

H. R. H. Princess Alice, Countess of Athlone, paid a visit to Pense Club in Saskatchewan during the summer. Pense, a small but very pretty town, was chosen for this honor out of three hundred and fifty Institutes in the Province. The Princess Alice showed her keen interest in rural women in her address on: "Improving Rural Homes."

Mrs. C. E. Dow, F. W. I. C. President, states that the Canadian war effort will be strengthened by co-operation between rural women and the Consumers Section of the War Time Prices and Trade Board. Mrs. Dow was recently appointed as Rural Adviser to the Consumer Branch and has since contacted officials of the Branch throughout Canada. Excellent material has been prepared for study groups and may be secured from the Consumer's Branch, Ottawa.

Mr. George W. Spence, Director of P. F. R. A. in a recent address on Housing, highlighted his speech with these words: "If rural life is to be made more attractive Governments must make a comprehensive plan directed towards improvement of housing conditions, and giving farmers the best design for farm buildings."

A suggestion which is being favourably received in many parts of Canada is that the buildings now being used as training schools or centres, should after the war be made into permanent schools for the teaching of homemaking in all its various branches.

Q. W. I. Notes

Argenteuil County. Brownsburg Branch held a salad party, and heard an address on Health given by Mrs. Gordon Wyness. Frontier held an Educational night, with a contest in public speaking and one on missing words, as features. Jerusalem-Bethany Branch had a paper on Progressive Education and another on immunization. Lachute held a reception for teachers and discussed the Enterprise Method of Teaching. Morin Heights held a military whist to raise funds for their work. Prizes were offered for each Grade in the High School. Pioneer welcomed the teaching staff and heard an address by Rev. E. Osborn on the Ideals of Education.

Brome County. Abercorn Branch voted \$7. for school prizes. A paper on national and international events was given.

Bonaventure County. New Carlisle sponsored a social event which netted over \$80. for the work. New Richmond Branch presented several school prizes and had papers on education at the meeting.

Chateauguay County. Aubrey-Riverfield had three papers on health subjects. Dundee had an exhibit of articles from foreign countries, and exchanged recipes. Franklin Centre had a reading by Mrs. Blair, a true and false contest was held. Howick Branch sponsored a School Fair with 120 entries and prizes. The scheme was assisted by the Branch at Franklin Centre. A talk by Dr. Quinton on hygiene training, recreation, and the need of a home and school association, and one by Dr. Mills on Dentistry featured the programme. In Ormstown Branch Mrs. James Carmichael gave a talk on house-keeping in olden times, and Mrs. W. E. Sadler described the uses of asbestos, and exhibited samples of useful things made from it.

Compton County. Brookbury Branch contributed \$5. to the School Fair finances and planned a social event. Canterbury gave \$5. to the Bury Boys fund. Rev. Graham Barr was the guest speaker, his topic the "Enemies of the Christian Family Within." A word contest was held. East Clifton Branch donated towards the fund for roofing the United Church there. Letters of thanks for seeds were received from England. Several readings were given, and a box of useful articles sent to an English Institute. A donation was made from the Branch towards the local Cemetery.

Gaspé County. A discussion on education was held in the L'Anse Aux Cousins Branch, as well as a quiz contest, and plans were made for a sewing demonstration.

Gatineau County. Eardley Branch had readings of prose and poetry. A successful community supper was held and a flower contest with prizes enjoyed. Education was the theme of the September meeting, pleasant memories of early school days being recalled. Mrs. J. Muldoon gave a paper on Parents and Children. Plans were made for a community supper. An interesting feature was the pres-

ence of Mrs. F. S. Lusk, former Provincial President, who helped to organize the Branch twenty-five years ago. Kazabazua sent a layette to a new baby. Wright Branch held a social gathering which netted \$65. Mrs. Samuel Moodie gave a talk on "Famous women" and Miss Frances Moodie one on "Winter Evenings on the Farm." Prizes in a cooking contest were won by Inez Derby. Wakefield Branch had a talk by Rev. Wm. Lloyd on Our Duty to New Canadians. A First-Aid course was arranged by Miss Charlbais, Health Nurse.

Huntingdon County. Readings by Mrs. Carl Anderson and Mrs. Alex Robb featured the meeting of Huntingdon Branch. Mrs. Sherman Robb gave a graphic account of a trip across the Western States which was much enjoyed.

Mississquoi County. In St. Armand County Mrs. Rosenberger read an article on "Health and the Family Income." Plans were made for a social gathering. Several papers on school problems were read. This subject was discussed in the Cowansville meeting and the decision reached that home influences came first in child training. A discussion on a community hall was led by Rev. Peacock, and the Hospitalization Plan was discussed. Dunham sent a box of knitted articles to the Day Nursery in Montreal. This Branch has a sale table at each meeting. Stanbridge East planned a food sale, and carried out an educational programme. Methods of celebrating the end of the war discussed were a prayer service followed by a celebration suitable to the occasion. A discussion on Bible study in the school took place.

Pontiac County. Beech Grove Branch discussed the influence of home and school on the child, as well as the problems of training. Busy Bees planned a tea for later in the season. Clarendon Branch arranged for a food sale. A paper on Farm Homes was read by Mrs. Dwight McDowell, and this was followed by a health contest. Elmside Branch discussed home and school influences. Co-operation between the Branch and the school resulted in a financial success and a pleasant event for both. A discussion on health subjects took place. A helpful address by Rev. R. P. Smith on home and school influences was a feature of the meeting. Stark's Corners sponsored a tea-room which resulted in the sum of \$60. for the treasury. Bible study in the schools was discussed.

Richmond County Cleveland Branch sponsored a booth at the County Fair which resulted in raising \$64. for the treasury. A cooking contest, social event, giving of school prizes and an educational programme were on the agenda for the day. Dennison's Mills discussed the educational value of the radio in the home. Melbourne Ridge gave a "card shower" a sunshine basket and cards of sympathy in illness. A chicken pie supper was held. A paper on education was given by Mrs. Vernon Brook. Spooner Pond had a sales booth at a Street Fair, and held

several social gatherings. This Branch presented a flag to Richmond Memorial Hall.

Rouville County. Miss Helen Buzzell gave a talk on The Museums of Modern Art in the city of New York. Rev. W. A. Hamilton gave an interesting description of the life of Joseph Stalin, in Abbotsford Branch.

Shefford County. Granby-Hill planned the annual supper, and South Roxton had a paper on Tuberculosis, also a stork shower. A cooking demonstration with recipes was a feature.

Sherbrooke County. Brompton Road sponsored the second inoculation for diphtheria for the children in the vicinity. Means for providing hot school lunches for the local school were arranged and the sick in homes and hospitals were remembered. Milby Branch held a social evening which netted \$14.50, also presented a chenille bedspread to a member who was leaving and provided a "shower" for a bride. The club-room at Lennoxville was used for an illustrated demonstration in canning, taking the place of the regular meeting. The October meeting was under the department of Education. A discussion on Home and School problems was carried out, also two educational contests. The sum of \$5. was voted for High School prizes. The teaching staff and other interested friends were guests of the Branch. A successful rummage sale was reported, also the proceeds from sunshine bags were satisfactory. It was decided to purchase a \$50. Victory Bond from Branch funds. Orford Branch, along with the other Branches in the County, assisted in financing the County School Fair, which was even more successful than in previous years. A sale of vegetables was held by this Branch.

Stanstead County. Beebe Branch outlined a pre-school clinic to include children from six months to eight years. Jams and jellies were collected for Wales Home and Old Folks Home. An address on Reconstruction of Education was given by Mrs. Annie Bulman of Stanstead College. A Dominion Day celebration at Hatley resulted in the sum of \$63.87. An education quiz took place at the meeting. Minton voted money for school prizes, and discussed hospitalization plans. Tomifobia also considered the hospitalization plan, and arranged for a social evening. Problems of school and home life were discussed. Stanstead North held a successful social gathering, netting \$10.55. A dinner and a sale of aprons were planned. A \$50. Victory Bond was purchased by the Branch. Way's Mills asks: "If the amount of \$494.65, divided between the Queen's Canadian Fund and the Prisoner's of War Fund, does not constitute self-denial, what does?" This amount is the result of hard work put in by Stanstead County W. I. at the annual County Fair in a booth operated by them each year.

Papineau County. Lochaber Branch had a paper on Compulsory Education by Mrs. Archie McDermid at the meeting.

What Really Interests Women?

by M. Elizabeth McCurdy

As November is Publicity month for the woman's section of the Macdonald College Journal, it may be interesting, and should be profitable, to study the matter of the Woman's Page in a magazine or the current press from the standpoint of whether or not it is necessary.

The question is not as frivolous as it seems, since many people, both men and women have considered and discussed it, and in so doing have proved its importance. This importance is growing, but there is still much room for improvement as well as growth. Increasing brightness has been the main attraction, caused by counteracting the dull by the clever make-up, and by gradually bringing women readers to realize that there are other interests besides domestic ones, and that domesticity covers more than the rudiments of cooking, the care of children, cleaning, and the thousand household occupations with which so many women are completely occupied.

When the vote was given to women some editors opened their women's page to readers who had views to express on the new order of political concerns. A certain touch of robustness has been given to the woman's page by the fact that they have thus been under the control of men. The space given to fashion has been less marked; there has been evolved the idea that men are equally concerned in the problems of home life with their women kind, and a broader basis for the woman's page has been established.

Many editors have reason to be proud of the attention they give to so large and important a part of their public, even though they may not always be able to conceal the fact that they do not as a rule give women credit for much intelligence.

While the scope of feminine interests is known to be widening there is need for a difference in the manner in which subjects are presented to women readers, as these are at present not always flattering. Even in a national crisis, when the world is making history at breath-taking speed, a comparison of articles from the news columns with those from the woman's page places the latter in a very poor light. From grave opinions of worried statesmen, accounts of upheavals between nations, of the struggles between democracy and autocracy, the reader passes to advice to women speakers on how to look beautiful, how to avoid becoming wrinkled, how to use lipstick and paint fingernails, in short how to use cosmetics with effect and to emulate the rich and idle. All such instructions may be useful in their way and in the right place but this is no justification for dealing with the subject in such a way that the appeal is apparently to the shallow-minded and the half-wit.

There is no doubt that the page which appeals to the

intelligence of women is wanted. Its interests need not be limited to the four walls of a house, or to the dressmakers salon, or the beauty parlour. A real literary value, a well-maintained variety, a treatment of the vital interests of the times pays a great compliment to the woman reader as proving that her mind can contain something else than the ability to do her house work well or to serve afternoon tea. A clearer idea of the mentality of women readers will do away with doubts about the need of pages for women and of the growing demand for articles of value to their mentality.

War Services Report

by Vivian Smith, Convener

Argenteuil County. Self-Denial, \$10; Knitting, 38; Quilts, 8; Parcels for nurses overseas, 99; Ditty bags, 6; Bundles for Britain, 6; War Savings Folders, \$18.50; Cash to Red Cross, \$5; Blood Donors Clinic, \$36.

Mississquoi County. Sugar to Navy League, 4 lbs.; Cash to Red Cross, \$5.

Gatineau County. Knitting 32; Saving, 32; Ditty bags, 28; Bundles for Britain, 3; Seeds for Britain, \$7; Comforts to H. M. S., 2 boxes; Clinic work, 22 donors; lunches to donors, 280.

Montcalm County. Ditty Bags, 10; Red Cross Nursing Course 10 members.

Papineau County. Knitting 34; Sewing 88; Quilts, 3.

Pontiac County. Knitting, 9; Sewing, 88; Quilts, 2; Parcels to men in forces, 41; Blood Donors, 5; Salvage collected; Aid to Greece, 4 boxes of clothing.

Richmond County. Knitting, 45; Sewing, 30; Quilts, 8; Parcels for men in Forces, 8; Sugar to Navy League, 123 lbs.; Bundles for Britain, 1 box; Seeds for Britain, 1 package; Cash to Red Cross, \$38; War Bond, \$50; Aid to Russia, 70 lbs. clothing; Blood Donors, 10.

Stanstead County. Self-Denial, \$18; Knitting, 74; Sewing, 225; Quilts, 4; Afghans, 2; Parcels, 1; Cash, \$10; Ditty bags, 23; Bundles for Britain, 2; Seeds for Britain, 8 packages; Cash to Red Cross, \$5; Refugee Fund, \$30; Queen's Canadian Fund, \$3; Salvage, 1 fur coat; 1 box clothing to Greece. Nearly \$500. was realized at the W. I. dining-hall at Ayer's Cliff Fair. All Branches assisted. This sum has been divided between the Queen's Canadian and the Prisoners of War Funds.

Quebec County. Self-Denial, \$15; Ditty bags, 10; Salvage drives operated successfully; Parcels for Men in Forces, 13; Quilts, 1; War Savings Certificates, 1.

Sherbrooke County. Knitting, 115; Sewing, 677; Parcels for men in forces, 8; Ditty bags, 5; Seeds for Australia, \$10; Jam for Britain, \$7.50; (Sugar); War Folders filled, 7; War stamps, \$17.75.

Parents and Children

by Mary Avison

"ADOPTED" — "OURS"

"And you have grandchildren since I last saw you!"

"Yes, one — And our daughter *adopted* two boys."

This was the grandfather speaking.

I wondered how his daughter felt, that her two boys were thus distinguished from the real grandchildren. Too often, relatives seem to feel it necessary to apologize for the adoption of children. I have never met a *parent* who so apologized. In the many cases I have known, both parents were too deeply thankful for the joy of having children in their homes to feel any need to explain the way they were achieved. Caring for them, living with them, helping them grow, the little child had indeed become their child as truly as if it had been born to them and had created ties which were quite as real as ties of blood. Surely, when two people want children enough to adopt a baby who needs a home, it is poor taste for relatives or outsiders to minimize the reality of the family they have created.

Moreover, it is cruel blindness, where the child is concerned. Children are more sensitive than adults sometimes realize and such distinctions often do irreparable harm to the child who becomes aware of it with an unnecessary sense of shame.

Happy are the parents who can speak easily of their child's adoption and help him to be proud of being so wanted. As one little girl said when taunted with not having a real mother:—

"Huh! Your mothers had to take what they could get. My mother **chose** me."

Children need that sort of security, the knowledge that they are really and truly wanted.

Whether or not our children are adopted, they need to know that they belong, to be secure in their family membership, to have confidence that they are loved and wanted.

Where children are a nuisance, or are threatened when they do wrong, this sense of security is undermined.

"I'll have to give you away to Mrs. So and So."

"If you do that, Mother won't love you."

"We'll have to get the doctor to take you back."

Each of these remarks may be said lightly, without real meaning, by an adult, but a little child, unsure of herself, may not know how casually the words are spoken. Children suffer deeply and helplessly when they feel they are not wanted; or they may reveal the tension and hurt by being naughty and unsocial.

Honesty, frankness and sincerity in our relations with our children foster the feeling of security. Where children are wanted, longed for, and loved, only the truth about how they came to us and how much they mean to us is good enough to be the foundation for a home and family.

SOIL CONSERVATION . . . (Continued from page 9)

His average yields for that seven year period were 322 bushels per acre. Some sections of the farm ran as low as 120 bushels per acre and were abandoned for potato growing.

In 1937 Mr. Johnson decided to apply a soil conservation program to his farm. He laid out his fields on the contour and he used strip cropping to a certain extent. But in order to have as much of his acreage as possible in potatoes, he used a large number of diversion ditches and cropland terraces. Between 1937 and 1941 he constructed 31,000 feet of diversions and terraces, with adequate outlets to handle the water which they carried.

During the period from 1938 to 1942 inclusive, Mr. Johnson averaged 47 acres in potatoes, and his average yield for the five year period was 392 bushels per acre. This was an increase of 70 bushels per acre or 21.7 percent over the yields obtained before he began conservation farming. In 1939 his average yield was 483 bushels per acre and in 1941 it was 414 bushels per acre.

The cost of his soil conservation operations, including the removal of stone walls and the construction of the diversions, terraces and outlets from 1937 through 1941 was \$2,427. But in five years, 70 extra bushels of potatoes per acre each year on 47 acres would, at even \$1.00 a bushel bring in \$3,290 or \$863 more than the soil conservation work cost him. When asked what it would have cost him if he had not carried out his soil conservation work, Mr. Johnson replied: "I would have lost my farm within five years."

Mr. Johnson does not enjoy the advantages of farming in a soil conservation district, since New Hampshire has no such districts. What some of these advantages are and how districts are organized and operated will be told in the third and last article of this series.



This steer, donated by C. D. French and bought by Canada Packers, brought over \$3000 to the Red Cross. In the photo are P. C. Kelly, manager of Canada Packers' Montreal plant, Col. Wm. Leggat, president of the Quebec Division, Canadian Red Cross Society, and Mr. French.

Pithy Pickings

by F. S. Thatcher

"I want emphatically to deny the belief which has become far too common — that it is right for the primary producer to receive a lower reward for his work and enterprise than those engaged in secondary or other industries. The primary producer is, after all, the base of the pyramid of life — sweep him away and civilization would collapse."

—Rt. Hon. R. Hudson,
British Minister of Agriculture.
* * *

"There never has been enough food produced in the world to maintain the health of all its peoples."

—Dr. G. S. H. Barton.
* * *

The necessary production (of food) contemplated should not be expected unless a fair return to those who produce the food can be assured.

—From report of the Production Committee,
United Nations Food Conference.
* * *

"Never before had food and agriculture had such recognition. Never before had it been so clearly and widely established that better diets and improved agriculture were so fundamental to the well-being of *all* people."

—Dr. G. S. H. Barton, at the United
National Food Conference.
* * *

Dr. J. E. Lattimer has recently analysed Canadian figures which demonstrate the increased production and improvement in quality of farm products which result when a farmer has a regular market and reasonable returns.

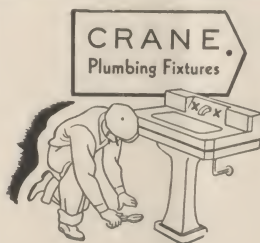
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Not until the family income reaches \$1500-\$2000 does the food consumed satisfy the standards for a reasonable diet. Increase in income among the lower income groups results in marked nutritional improvement.

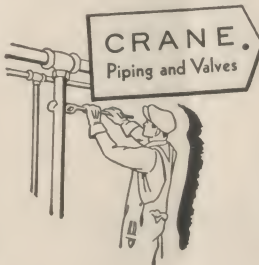
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India requires at least 3 times as much milk as she produces at present. Per capita consumption of milk or milk products is 7 oz. per day. U.S. - 35 oz. Average cow production is 625 lbs. a year U.S. 3,500-4,000.

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India is protecting farm land from erosion damage at the rate of 1000 acres per day by a process of "contour building", i.e., by building 3 ft. high earthen banks which follow the natural contours and are spaced at every 3 ft. drop in level over the area of a watershed.

* * *

The chances of drought occurring over any particular period can now be calculated with close approximation, and forecasts are being worked out for several areas.

* * *

Crop rotations which include at least one crop which closely covers the soil and the addition of organic matter to the soil have each proved very helpful in reducing soil loss by erosion.

* * *

During the last 20 years Canadian farmers invested \$10 in machinery for every acre of cultivated land. Six hundred million dollars worth of farm machinery was used up during this period.

* * *

Canadian farms support record numbers of 10½ million head of cattle and 87 million hens and chickens. Numbers of sheep has increased 8 per cent over last year to reach 3¾ millions. We have nearly 4 million milk cows, an increase of 135,000 since 1943.

The number of hogs has dropped

5% to 7¾ millions, horses at 2¾ million are 40,000 fewer than last year.

* * *

In spite of statements published to the contrary in the U.S., the National Committee on Agricultural Engineering states that jeeps are not likely to be economically effective as farm vehicles. Neither will tanks serve as bull-dozers.

* * *

The 3,090,000 gallons of maple syrup produced by the Canadian farmer in 1944 gave him a gross return of \$9,055,300. Quebec's share was nearly 7½ million.

* * *

Recruiting of the 60,000 men needed in the woods this winter began in Ontario and Quebec on October 2nd. Hon. Humphrey Mitchell, Minister of Labour, hopes to obtain over 100,000 men from farms for winter work in essential industries.

* * *

Small farmers have their place in our economic scheme for at least three reasons: First, because they substantially increase the total food supply. Second, because many agricultural products lend themselves to more efficient production on small places. Third, because we feel it so socially desirable that there be in a democracy a large body of small farmers.

"The Times".

* * *

If efficiency is all we seek, and if the family and the family farm is to go out of the window, then we can prepare for tremendous changes in the future.

"Lethbridge Herald".

* * *

A prominent economist has recently stated, "If we had fought this war as well as we have farmed we would have won it before this."

STRIPPINGS

by Gordon W. Geddes

This business of changing work has gone too far. Now the animals are doing it, swapping around from one man's pasture to another's. My stock have had more help to keep the feed eaten off than I have trying to store some of it for next winter. The worst of it was that they were quite capable of doing the job without any help. Nevertheless, I've had to chase off cattle, sheep, horses and calves many more times than I wanted to, besides the times Stanley was around to do it. One day the visitors even knocked the gate down so my cattle could get out. Finally, I got so used to driving cattle away that, when a drove under my window woke me up at night, I got up and started them off as a matter of habit. Fortunately, there was a bright moon and I realized that it was my own heifers before I got them into the other fellow's pasture. So then it was a case of driving them back again and into my own.

Speaking of pasture, the plot we plowed and sowed to grain has more grass on it now, just as a volunteer crop, than it had before. Of course, there are a lot of bare spots where there used to be weeds, moss and bushes. If we left it that way they'd probably fill up the empty spaces soon again. However, if circumstances permit, it will be plowed up again and really seeded down so there will be no room for the weeds. At least we don't need to worry about plowing up a piece and not being able to re-seed for it looks as though plowing with plenty of fertilizer would leave it better than it was before, for a time at least.

The time may come again when we can plan what we want to do and then hire enough help to get it done. For the present it is a case of thinking what you'd like to do and then doing the little you can of it. Maybe when the help gets plentiful, it will be the lack of money to pay them that will be the bottleneck. It doesn't need to be that way for the more people work, the more



The Black Horses made the usual impressive appearance at the Quebec Fair.

wealth they create. But if the farmers' ceiling prices are below the others' floor prices, the whole building is coming down with a crash.

But we should not aim too much at levelling things up by more restrictions and regulations. Every control we ask the government to impose adds to the cost of overhead and signs away so much more of our freedom. 'Absolute power corrupts absolutely', so we must not give too much power to our government and spoil it. After our fight to save democracy, we don't want to head further from it but to turn back towards it. Democracy did not fail us, it was we who failed it. Cartels, combines, monopolies and unions are not democratic. So let's make trade as free as possible between men and nations. But remember free trade does not mean a dollar for a hide and six dollars for a pair of shoes made from it. Skin the farmer and he won't be able to buy back the products.

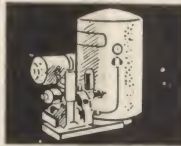
If the strike in the packing plants should materialize, many farmers will lose large patches of skin for, when a hog is ready for market, he's ready and that is all there is to it. In this case, the strikers' ears will burn if they don't lose any hide. More people than just the farmers will be pretty well stirred up if packing operations stop right during the fall run with so much depending on a steady flow of meat. The farmers, the boys overseas, their friends back home and just plain consumers will all be peeved and that takes in a big part of the Canadian voters, enough so the government ought to consider action needed.

Mr. McNamara is again looking for spare men from the farms but I don't believe I can spare any time for him. For the first time, I couldn't even spare any time for our county Farm Forum rally. With the secretarial work for the co-op creamery occupying all the time I can spare in the evenings and some that I can't spare during the day, time is at a premium. The night before, we had a creamery meeting that kept me out till 2.30 so it was impossible to get there. I'd have given a good deal just to hear Prof. Ness. Anyway the neighbours report a very successful rally.

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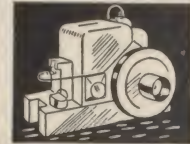
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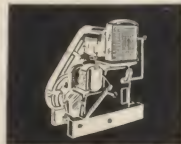
Limited wartime supplies of other Fairbanks-Morse Equipment will again be available from time to time, and will immediately be shipped to dealers in proportions based on normal requirements.



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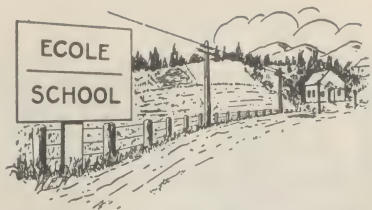
If your dealer can't get the Fairbanks-Morse equipment you want immediately, he will put you down for the first available. Meanwhile you can get replacement and repair parts without restriction, and the Fairbanks-Morse nation-wide organization is at your service to help keep your present equipment in good working trim.



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LIVING AND LEARNING



Teachers Must Learn Power of Education

"To harness the power of education for the purposes of peace and democracy", was the objective stated by Dr. Geo. S. Counts, of New York, for the 1200 delegates to the 80th Annual Convention of the Provincial Association of Protestant Teachers, held in Montreal early last month. Dr. Counts is the Director of the Foundation of Education Division of Teachers College, New York, and delivered two addresses as guest-speaker of the Convention. A summary of his address "Some Things we are Learning About the World" follows.

Awards of Scholastic Merit

The presentation of the awards of Scholastic Merit to distinguished members of the profession was this year given the greatly improved setting of the annual dinner. The recipients of the order in the first degree were:

Miss Emma Jane Bartlett, Miss Irene Catherine Field, Miss May Beresford Hextall and Mrs. Sara Cairns Cullen Lane.

The order in the second degree was awarded to:

Mr. Irwin Cooper, Mr. Clarence Vernon Frayn, Miss Jessie Grace Gaidner and Mr. Reginald Andrew Patterson.

The order in the third degree was presented to Dr. John Simpson Astbury, principal of Baron Byng High School, Montreal, who replied on behalf of the recipients.

A. Kirk Cameron, chairman of the Protestant Committee presided over the ceremony.

Munroe Elected President

D. C. Munroe, principal of Ormstown Academy was unanimously elected president of the Teachers Association to succeed Mrs. Marion Blair. Miss Ruth M. Low of Montreal West was elected Vice-President.

In her presidential address at the annual dinner Mrs. Blair listed among the achievements of the past year the opening of an office for the Association at 1410 Guy Street, Montreal; and the appointment of a full-time General Secretary. She forecast an automatic membership of teachers in the Association and urged the fuller representation of women on School Boards.

"Some things we are learning about the world"

by Dr. G. S. Counts

A summary of an address at the Teachers' Convention

A generation ago, we fought a great war under the twin banners of peace and democracy. The splendid hopes of those days were not realized. Generally speaking, the overthrow of the old autocracies of central and eastern Europe was followed, not by the rise of democracy but rather by the emergence of new forms of despotism more terrifying than the old. Instead of establishing a durable peace we find ourselves in a second world war far worse than the first.

The fact is that we did not know what kind of a world we were living in. We helped to release powerful social forces which we did not understand. From the experience of the past generation, we should have learned some things. I suggest the following:

1. Good will and peaceful intentions are not enough. Unless we succeed in bringing power into the service of the great purposes of peace and democracy we shall fail again.

2. Despotism cannot be destroyed by the sword. We can destroy individual despots and despotic regimes. But to prevent the return of despotism in the world we must

remove those conditions of insecurity, fear and anxiety out of which contemporary dictatorships arise.

3. National loyalties and sentiments are stronger than any other. We must recognize the national state therefore as one of the stubborn realities of our age. If we are to have peace, nations must be the architects.

4. The earth has become a little neighborhood. For several centuries, the world has been growing smaller and smaller. No nation can get out of this little earthly neighborhood. Isolationism is dead except as it persists in the minds of people.

5. The centre of power has shifted from western Europe where it has been lodged for several centuries. When the war is over no one of the three greatest powers will be on the continent of western Europe.

6. The colored peoples are rising throughout the world from Chungking and New Delhi to Harlem. Until the sense of white superiority disappears, we may expect to have trouble.

7. Lasting peace will be established on the earth. If such peace does not come through friendly collaboration

and co-operation among the nations it will come at the end of a series of great wars when some one power will succeed in knocking out and subduing all the rest.

8. An economy of plenty is possible on this continent. Our extraordinary production during the war period demonstrates this possibility of abolishing poverty and material insecurity. The present rate of production in the United States is about twice that of the best peacetime years.

9. The system of free enterprise is not divinely ordained. Already in the United States we have modified that system profoundly. Any general attempt to return to it will bring disaster.

10. Men do not love political liberty above all else. If they are found to choose between liberty and bread, or even the promise of bread, they will choose the latter. We in the democracies must never force our people to make that choice.

11. Democracy faces the greatest challenge of its modern career. It must learn how to organize and conduct industrial economy at the level of full production and at the same time preserve the great human freedoms.

12. Organized education is a force of tremendous power. This has been demonstrated during the past generation by the totalitarian states, notably Communist Russia and Nazi Germany. Democracy must find a way of harnessing the power of organized education to its purposes.

Community School Hears New York Educator

Celebrating 'Chateaugay Day' with a special session, the Community School at Ormstown had as guest speaker last month, Harry B. Spencer, formerly Principal of the Central School in Spencer, New York.

Speaking from his six years' experience in developing a school that served both children and community, Mr. Spencer described, with the aid of pictures, a wide range of activities centralized under one educational authority. In addition to fundamental school subjects, these included Household Economics and Agriculture for older girls and boys, a forestry project, a farm machine repair shop, short courses in keeping records and bookkeeping for farm men and women, home nursing and child care, recreation, as well as a community library.

Pupils were brought in to the school from a radius of 12 - 15 miles in a fleet of buses owned by the school. Direction of the whole plan was in the hands of an elected five-man school board. State aid for the project did not exceed 25% in any department.

Mr. Spencer described it as a school to prepare students for life. "The object is not just how to earn a dollar but how to use a dollar that we have for fullest living."

Before the evening session a buffet supper was served to out-of-town guests. These included representatives of the Protestant Committee, the provincial association of Protestant School Trustees, School Boards of Howick, Huntingdon, Valleyfield as well as Macdonald College.

FOREWORD

This statement by Dr. Gordon Shrum, Director of Extension at the University of British Columbia, appears in a booklet setting forth the programme of his department. We think it puts the case for extension work about as clearly as it can be put and so we commend it to our readers.

"Through five long years of conflict we of the democracies have striven against great odds to defend our inherited rights, and have suffered immense loss to pay the price of ignorance and neglect. Now, in the autumn of 1944, as nation after nation is liberated into the new era, peace with its mixture of hope and fear draws ever closer. These are times that challenge men to use the lessons of long experience and the wisdom gained through suffering, to create a world founded on respect for personality and dedicated to a common purpose.

To this end there is a growing faith in education, a firmer belief that democracy can never flourish until we have more education offered to more people. The University of British Columbia exists because of this belief, and through the Department of Extension it seeks to give to people in all walks of life an opportunity to equip themselves for greater co-partnership in the democratic community."

Getting Members Out to Meetings

1. Start the meeting promptly on time, regardless of how few are present. It shows you mean business.
2. Seat the people as comfortably as possible. Provide a tasty lunch.
3. Elect a chairman for ability, not to confer honor.
4. Don't waste time and wear everybody out with lengthy reports. Oral reports should be brief, hitting the high spots only—these are all that anyone will remember. Use the major time of the meeting in discussing the important questions.
5. Have nominations drawn up in advance by a nominating committee. Then invite other nominations from the floor. This is perfectly democratic.
6. The chairman should make everyone feel at home and free to express themselves. But discourage orations. They have no place in a business meeting.
7. The board should have definite recommendations for the meeting to discuss and act upon.

To sum up, advertise the meeting well; make it snappy, interesting, and constructive; serve a good lunch; and you need never fear having a good attendance at membership meetings.

—Co-operative Builder.

Wifey (working crossword puzzle): "Honey, what's a female sheep?"

Hubby: "Ewe." (And the war was on).



THE COLLEGE PAGE

THE MACDONALD CLAN

Notes and news of graduates and former students

John Gilbey, who enlisted shortly after receiving his M.Sc. degree in Plant Pathology in 1942, has been doing some interesting work at an R.C.A.F. station in Labrador. He has been growing fresh vegetables for the airmen in a country where the thin, acid soil made the normal growing of any kind of crop an impossibility. He did it by growing his vegetables in sand, and supplying their plant food with chemicals.

The beds in which the vegetables were grown were built of boards and raised a couple of feet above the ground. Each bed was 100 feet long, 5 feet wide and filled with sand. Seed was sown directly in the sand and in all the beds but one the fertilizer was applied dry to the surface of the sand. The mixture used consisted of ammonium sulphate, 14 lb. 2 oz; muriate of potash, 3 lb. 12 oz; superphosphate, 3 lb. 5 oz; magnesium sulphate 3 lb. 7 oz; boric acid, 2½ teaspoons; manganese sulphate 1 teaspoon; ferrous sulphate, 3 teaspoons. This fertilizer was used at the rate of 130 pounds to the acre which worked out to about 1½ pounds for each bed. When the seeds had germinated another application of fertilizer was made but at double the rate of the first application, and while the plants were growing applications were made every week. During the season a total of 118 pounds of fertilizer went into each bed.



John Gilbey (left) looks over his soilless garden.

In one bed, which was built of concrete, the fertilizer was applied in solution from the bottom of the bed and it was found that this method did away with many of the difficulties encountered when the dry fertilizer was spread on top of the sand, as was done in the other 86 beds. No crust formed on the surface of the sand and it was easier to control the concentration of fertilizer in the bed, particularly after heavy rains had washed the fertilizer out of the sand, as often happened. The level of fertility could be brought back to normal much more rapidly when the solution was used, for when dry ingredients were used it took some days before the plant food they contained became available to the plant roots.

Lettuce, radishes, spinach, beets, carrots, beans, chard and even cabbage and potatoes have been grown successfully, and one factor which contributed to success was the long period of daylight: during the growing season it was light from about four-thirty in the morning until after ten at night. Yields during the first season of the experiment were sufficient to add a large quantity of fresh-from-the-garden vegetables to the diet of the military and civilian personnel at the base: for example, one bed of radishes would give between six and seven hundred bunches, and two crops of lettuce could easily be grown — one bed alone produced 475 pounds. Potatoes yielded at the rate of 260 bushels per acre and though there were quite a few small ones in the crop, this was due in large measure to late planting. Spinach yields were about the same as for lettuce. There were no weeds to contend with, but even in Labrador insect pests attacked some of the crops: caterpillars ate the cabbage leaves and maggots got into the radishes.

The experiment proved to be a complete success and after the first year's experience the area devoted to the sand-culture beds was doubled and greenhouses in which to start seedlings for earlier crops, and in which to grow tomatoes, have been built. And so, through the use of a bit of ingenuity and a lot of hard work, a successful vegetable farm is operating in what we used to think of as the "frozen north," and our troops on duty in this outpost are probably at this minute cooking or eating some of the vegetables which never saw soil.

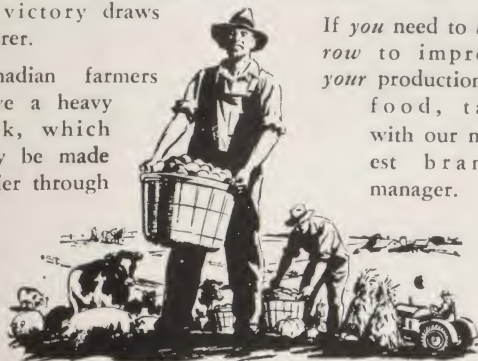
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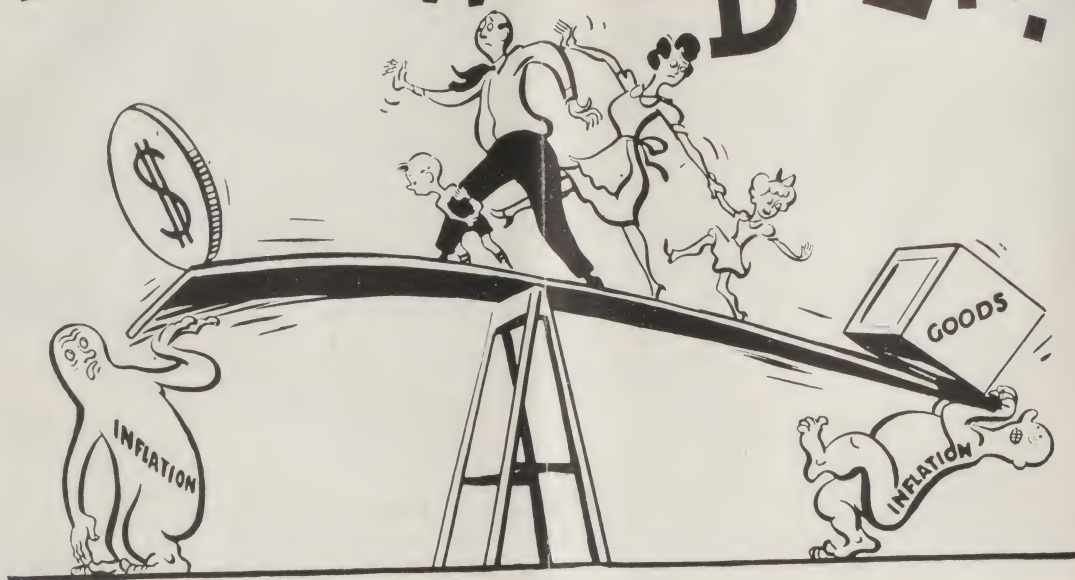
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British Consols

CIGARETTE TOBACCO"



Let's not WOBBLE..

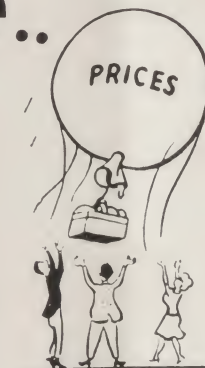


To maintain a reasonable balance between what you earn and what your dollars will buy in wartime, it has been necessary to put a ceiling on prices, to control wages, salaries and profits, and to distribute available goods on an equitable basis.

Because..



... higher costs of production would require higher prices for the things you buy

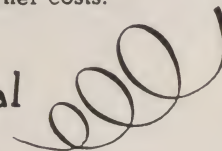


... higher prices would require higher wages and salaries



... higher wages and salaries would mean higher costs.

and so on...in an endless spiral



Demands for higher selling prices, wages and profits must not be allowed to push up the cost of living. This would bring distress and confusion on the Home Front, shackle our war effort now, and leave us with handicaps in the peace to come.

THIS IS ONE OF A SERIES ISSUED BY THE GOVERNMENT OF CANADA TO EMPHASIZE THE IMPORTANCE OF PREVENTING A FURTHER RISE IN THE COST OF LIVING NOW, AND DEFLATION LATER